The New-York Times.

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NEWS BY ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH

Garibaldi at the Head of 4,000 Men in Sight of Rome.

A Fleet of French Iron-Clads Dispatched to Civita Vecchia.

Reported Capture of a Fenian Privateer.

ITALY AND ROME.

Garibaldi and His Forces Marching Upon Rome, and Within a Few Miles of the City—The Reorganization of the Ministry.

LONDON, Saturday, Oct. 26—Evening.

Telegrams were received in Paris, last evening, setting forth that Gen. GARIBALDI had gathered a large force around him, and is now ready to pass the Papal frontier.

To-day the news at hand, confirmatory of the dispatches received in Paris, is startling. The telegrams announced that GARIBALDI was marching on the City of Rome. His command was divided in two columns, which were taking different directions. The column under GARIBALDI had arrived at Monte Rotando, only a few miles from and in sight of the Holy City. The Papal troops were retiring slowly before the victorious march of the insurgents, but contesting the ground as they retreated. Bagnarea, in the line of march, was again captured, and is now held by the Garibaldians.

Civita Vecchia is in a state of siege.

Gen. CIALDINI, to whom was intrusted the task of the formation of a new Ministry for Italy, has taken decided ground against its present construction. In an official communication he says he regards the retention of Baron RATAZZI in the Prime Ministership as conducive to the best interests of the nation.

The semi-official press of this city are almost unanimously of the opinion that Italian affairs are worse than they were when the Emperor NAPOLEON planned the French Expedition in the interest of the Pope.

Later News—Garibaldi and Four Thousand Men Advancing from Monte Rotondo.

FLORENCE, Saturday, Oct. 26.

GARIBALDI, at the head of four thousand men, is marching on Rome from the direction of Monte Rotondo.

Departure of the French Fleet for Civita Vecchia.

TOULON, Saturday, Oct. 26.

The fleet of iron-clads left at 6 o'clock this morning.

The transports with the troops on board will immediately follow.

The shipment of war material is vigorously going on, and great activity prevails at the naval dock-yards here.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Reported Capture of a Fenian Craft.

LONDON, Saturday Evening, Oct. 26.

It is reported in Ireland that a Fenian craft has been captured by a British gunboat off the northern coast of Ireland.

Progress of the Fenian Trials—Two Prisoners Discharged.

LONDON, Friday, Oct. 25—Evening.

The Fenian trials are in progress at Manchester. The trial of GROVE was completed to-day, and the jury found a verdict of not guilty. MUGRIDGE, who confessed that he shot O'DONNELL, was discharged after a short examination, there being no doubt in the mind of the Court that the man was hopelessly insane. The trials of the Fenians now imprisoned at Dublin will begin on Monday next. Gen. FARIOLA has declined the services of counsel, and will defend himself. It is reported that a man hailing from Dungarvon has already turned States evidence.

The British Press and the United States Debt.

LONDON, Saturday, Oct. 26—Noon.

The London *Times*, in an editorial this morning, comments favorably on the national honor exhibited by the Government and people of the United States in resolving to pay the national debt and interest in gold.

The Royal Bank of Liverpool.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, Oct. 26—Noon.

An examination of the affairs of the Royal Bank of Liverpool has recently been made. The institution, it is thought, cannot resume business, as its affairs are in a hopeless condition.

CANDIA.

Change in the Administration of the Isle—Omar Pasha Succeeded by Hussein Pasha.

PARIS, Saturday Evening, Oct. 26.

Dispatches from Constantinople state that a change has been made in the administration of the Island of Candia. OMAR PASHA has been relieved of the command there and ordered to the Danube, and HUSSEIN PASHA has been commissioned to succeed OMAR PASHA as Governor of Candia and Commander-in-Chief of the military forces in the island.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

Financial.

LONDON, Saturday, Oct. 26—Evening.

Consols closed firmer at 94 7-16 for money.

AMERICAN SECURITIES.—No telegraphic advices of the 25th have been received from America, and the following quotations are given without knowledge of the condition of the New-York market:

United States Five-Twenties	68 15-16
Illinois Central	79
Erie Railway shares	45¼

Commercial.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, Oct. 26—Evening.

COTTON—Market closed rather quiet at the following authorized quotations:

Middling Uplands	8⅞d.
Middling Orleans	9⅛d.

The sales of the day foot up 20,000 bales.

BREADSTUFFS—The market has been firm throughout the day, and closed at the following prices: Corn—New Mixed Western, 49s. 9d. ℔ quarter. Wheat—California White, 16s. 3d. ℔ cental; Red Western, 14s. 3d. ℔ cental. Oats, 3s. 10d. ℔ 45 lbs. Barley nominal at 5s. 6d. ℔ 60 lbs. Peas, 52s. ℔ quarter for Canadian.

PROVISIONS—Lard 3d. lower; American, 53s. 6d. ℔ cwt.; Bacon 52s. ℔ cwt. for New; Cheese—American, 52s. ℔ cwt. for Middling; Beef—Extra Prime Mess, 115s. ℔ bbl. Pork—Prime City Mess, 71s. ℔ bbl.

PRODUCE—Resin—Common Wilmington, 9s., and Medium American, 12s. ℔ cwt. TALLOW—American 44s. 9d. Spirits Turpentine, 27s. Petroleum, 1s. 6d. for Spirits, and 1s. 5d. for Refined, ℔ gallon.

LONDON, Saturday, Oct. 26—Evening.

Sugar closed quiet at 26s. for No. 12 Dutch Standard. Linseed—Crude Calcutta, 68s. 6d. ℔ quarter. Linseed Cakes, £11 ℔ ton. Linseed Oil, £40 10s. ℔ ton. Whale Oil, £40 ℔ 252 gallons. Sperm Oil, £115 ℔ ton.

AFFAIRS IN ENGLAND.

Parliament and the Abyssinian Expedition—Probable Renewal of the Reform Contest—Startling Political Statements—The New British Minister at Washington.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Saturday, Oct. 12, 1867.

The telegraph, which takes half the interest out of news in these days, will, doubtless, have informed you that the extraordinary session to meet on the 19th November is called to obtain the sanction of Parliament to the Abyssinian expedition. Mr. DISRAELI probably foresaw that if anything went wrong with the enterprise, (and it will be strange if something does *not* go wrong with it,) the House of Commons might turn upon the Ministry and make it a scapegoat for all mistakes. It might say, "Who authorized you to make this war?" and against such chances the "astute" Chancellor of the Exchequer likes to be securely guarded. It is expected that the session will last three weeks, but what is to occupy the Houses during that time seems a mystery. Surely, the fight about Reform will not be renewed so soon. It is impossible to tell. People who talked about "settling" the question by passing the bill of last session will soon find that they have altogether mistaken the character of popular and democratic movements. The more that is given the more there will be asked. This may be quite right and proper—it is not my place to discuss such a question as that in a letter; but it may safely be affirmed that it is not the result which the Conservative Party bargained far. They at least hoped they would have gained a firm hold upon power by the sacrifice of their principles, and their relinquishment of that part in the State which they have played for nearly two centuries. They will find themselves deceived. They have abandoned an honorable post to occupy one which is indefensible, and which they cannot retain even for a day without a certain degree of discredit. The Tory Party was an essential element of the system of Parliamentary government, and it very often was capable of doing good service to the nation. A strong opposition is no less essential to an efficient administration than a strong Ministry. There is a large conservative class in the country still—a class which believes that the main principles of the English Government are worth struggling to keep, and that this was not the time to yield everything to the demands of numbers. There is no longer a party to represent this class in Parliament. Mr. LOWE cannot do it single-handed. The fashion has set in to profess extreme Radicalism, and scarcely a dozen men in London have the courage to confess that they have not yet forsaken every one of the convictions which they held before the BEALES and the POTTERS began their dictatorship.

THE POLITICAL FUTURE.

I hear that in the forthcoming number of the *Quarterly Review*, to be published next week, there is to be an article on the "surrender of the Conservatives," which is likely to make a stir. The *Quarterly* has always been consistent in its conservative principles, and its attacks upon DISRAELI have sometimes been among the most famous papers of the day. In fact this publication presents the phenomenon of a Tory organ representing candidly Tory sentiments. It would be absurd to suppose that the "Asian mystery" will care one jot for this article, and he cannot well suffer in the estimation of the public, for he has always been an object of suspicion or hatred. But it may serve to recall the public attention to the immense stride which has been taken. I was dining the other evening in company with a sagacious and well-known member of the political world. Some one said, in reference to the Royal family, "we have probably seen the last of such a reign as the Queen's. Nothing but her reputation for virtue and domesticity among the poorer orders of society saves us from troubles now, and the Prince of Wales will find that he has a harder task before him than his mother encountered." "If," said the politician, "we go on as we are doing now I firmly believe that the Prince of Wales will never come to the throne at all." This seemed a startling statement, but it is borne out by all the indications of the time. Something *must* depend on personal fitness in days like these. What would you think of the manners of a man who made a point of entering ladies' drawing-rooms with a cigar in his mouth, and was not too particular in other habits of his life? Is the offence any the less because it is committed by a Prince? These are not the times when the people of this country will put up with a revival of the practices of the worst rulers. The Queen is a tower of strength still—it is wonderful how firmly the bulk of the people are attached to her. So they are to the monarchy, but I doubt whether such experiments could be made upon their patience now as were tried in former times with impunity. The last Prince of Wales came to the crown safely—if he lived now he would have been more likely to have brought about the total overthrow of his dynasty. But there are some men, born to high stations, who are incapable of learning any lessons either from the events of the past or the warnings of the present.

THE NEW MINISTERIAL PLAN.

The Ministry will do its best to carry out its new programme of abolishing old-standing parts of the Government. "Our young Queen and our old institutions" was once DISRAELI's watchword—so many years ago that it was natural he should have forgotten the phrase and forsworn the sentiment. But Earl DERBY's position admits of no explanation so obvious. Turpitude in DISRAELI means consistency, but the people have found it hard to believe that Lord DERBY is content to share the stigma with him. The rumor was much in circulation this week that the Premier had resigned—his friends, I think, launched it on the town. The wish was father to the thought. The *Times* of this morning is requested to contradict the statement "on authority." Lord DERBY will see the play out. DISRAELI saves him from the harrassing work of the Administration, and his cleverness may always be depended on. So much is certain—as for principle, we won't talk any more about it. It is an aggravating subject, and what is the use of trying to revive things that are dead and buried? Members of Parliament are hurrying back from abroad in obedience to the call of the whipper-in, for there is no telling what need there may be for their services. The town is filling up, and the West End begins to look a little lively. But there is nothing so cheerful and sparkling out of doors in all London as Fifth-avenue on a fine afternoon. In my early days I remember to have seen some of the most beautiful women in the world in a walk of half an hour along that thoroughfare, and they were dressed as (in my poor opinion) only American ladies *can* dress—with a grace and piquancy not unworthy of their natural charms. Is it so yet? What has that to do with English politics, you may ask? Sir, the question is not deserving an answer. You do not know how many kindly thoughts of America are sown in the minds of foreigners by the ladies of the country. I heard a man raving about them the other day; his name is—well, anything you please, for I have known dozens of such enthusiasts. American ladies in society here are all the rage—would that my statement would tempt more af them over!

THE BRITISH MINISTER AT WASHINGTON.

The new minister whom we send to you is EDWARD THORNTON, Esq., lately British Envoy at Rio Janeiro. Rather oddly, you may call him in America, if you are so minded, by a much more sonorous title. Here he is EDWARD THORNTON, C. B.—with you he may be Count of Cassilhas. Mr. THORNTON's father had this title conferred upon him by the King of Portugal, for three lives, and GEORGE IV. sanctioned its adoption with the usual condition—that it should not be borne in England. I am afraid some of the papers will have a tendency to call the new Minister Count THORNTON. He has had a long experience of a diplomatist's duties, but his appointment is generally looked upon as a mistake. To-day's *Spectator* and the *Times* object to the choice, totally apart from Mr. THORNTON's individual merits, which are considerable. It is felt that a man of greater eminence should have been sent to you—as the *Times* puts it, "The Government ought to have studied to avoid sending a Minister to America whose merits are only known to the official class, and of whom every one else in England is obliged to ask, 'Who is he?'" Nevertheless, if Mr. THORNTON actually goes to Washington, (as there is little doubt he will,) there is every reason to suppose that he will do his duty in a way that will be satisfactory to the people of both countries. He has been attached to diplomatic missions at Turin, Mexico, the River Plate, New-Granada, Uruguay, Brazil and Lisbon—which last post he was to have proceeded to when his appointment to Washington was decided on. Poor Sir FREDERICK BRUCE was buried one day this week, in the family vault of the Elgins, a large number of spectators having assembled to witness the rites.

MISCELLANEOUS MATTERS.

A statue of Mr. PEABODY, the banker—I would add "the philanthropist," but that it seems like the label of a trade—is to have a statue erected to him in London. The work has been entrusted to Mr. STORY, the American sculptor. It is said that a site will be given by the city near the Royal Exchange.

Many of your reader will be interested to learn that the work commenced by the late Mr. JOSEPH PARKES, upon the authorship of the Junius letters, has been completed by HERMAN MERIVALE, and will shortly be published by Mr. BENTLEY. In his book it is proved that Sir PHILIP FRANCIS was Junius. The last time I saw Mr. PARKES—only a few weeks before his death—he showed me a great pile of MS. which he had prepared, and which he drew from a tin box with all the gentle fondness of an author for the "children of his brain." He read a portion to me, and gave me an account of some papers discovered among Sir PHILIP FRANCIS' collection, which to my mind established beyond all possibility of doubt, the fact that Junius and FRANCIS were one and the same person. The direct evidence is surprisingly strong; but the collateral evidence is conclusive. I presume the narrative Mr. PARKES gave me (and also, I believe, at an earlier period to my friend Mr. THURLOW WEED, whose valued acquaintance I owed to Mr. PARKES,) is incorporated in the two volumes about to be published. The letters of Sir PHILIP to his daughter would alone be sufficient to set this old literary dispute at rest.

Among other new books presently to be published we have in Mr. MURRAY's announcements a history of the *Reign of Queen Anne*, by Earl STANHOPE; *Some Slight Reminiscences of a Septuagenarian*, by the Countess BROWNLOW, and *Eighty Years of Republican Government in the United States*, by LOUIS J. JENNINGS. The latter work is to be in one volume, post. 8vo., and is divided into chapters on the theory of the Government, the State and the Union, the Executive, the Cabinet, the Legislative, the Judiciary, universal suffrage, the voluntary principle in religion, &c. The Christmas number of *All the Year Round* will be written this year entirely by CHARLES DICKENS and WILKIE COLLINS.

DOMINION OF CANADA.

Political Affairs—The Proposed Union with Nova Scotia—The Government and its Future Policy—Governmental Salaries—Fenian Matters—Bank Failure.

From Our Own Correspondent.

TORONTO, Saturday, Oct. 26, 1867.

The political atmosphere is by no means so clear as it looks, for there are indications of an approaching storm. It may be but a sudden gust. Still it is obvious that the coming session of the Federal Parliament will not be so tranquil as was anticipated. The malcontent do not feel satisfied, and seem to be preparing for a sudden onslaught of some kind. The militia question will meet with opposition, for there is a party here who do not care to incur a heavy expenditure for the purpose of keeping up an armed force in the country. This is not because of any feeling of disloyalty, but simply because they think the country is not in a position to stand it. Nothing can be plainer than that there must be a thorough reorganization of the militia of the Dominion, unless it is intended to let the militia fall into disuse. There is no enemy to oppose, it is true; but it would be too late to talk of drilling militiamen to fight when they were needed in the field. The Fenian affair at Ridgeway taught a lesson our militia authorities cannot forget. It is possible that the Government may be going too far in proposing that two-thirds of the militia shall be forced into the ranks by drafting, for the compulsory system is not a taking one. But a militia will have to be raised, and in order to get 150,000 men, for that is said to be the number decided on, it will be necessary to resort to the draft. It is upon this point that much opposition will be aroused, but particularly on account of the great expense the movement will create.

UNION WITH NOVA SCOTIA.

The union question is not likely to excite much opposition in Parliament, for the Nova Scotians evidently see that it is best to keep quiet and try to obtain a release through an appeal to the Imperial Parliament. If, however, the extreme section of Reformers in the West should see fit to oppose the proposed Militia Bill, the Nova Scotians will lend them a helping hand, and a hard fight will be the consequence.

OPPOSITION OF THE GOVERNMENT.

There are mutterings against the Government in various quarters, and it is said that the head of the local Government is not quite so much at ease as he might be. To what cause this may be attributed it is difficult to say; but he appears to feel that his position is not exactly what it ought to be. The local Government is a petty affair, and will have to be carried on with a view to the most rigid economy. The members of the Legislature are mostly men who have been accustomed to drive hard bargains as farmers, and they will insist that the Government shall be managed just as cheaply as a farm. They will come to this city inflated with the notion that the progress and prosperity of the Province depend more upon their legislative exertions than the skill of the Government, consequently they will find all sorts of fault with the management, and, if possible, force the Government into a penurious cheese-paring policy, such as they have been in the habit of carrying out in their respective County Councils. With such a Parliament Mr. Attorney-General MACDONALD will find it hard work to get along, and no wonder if he is already looking forward with dread to the time when the gathering of the legislative body is to take place. But in little more than a week the Federal Parliament will assemble, and there the great fight will take place, if, as it seems to promise, a battle is really in contemplation.

WORK FOR PARLIAMENT.

Thus far the Government and their organs have said very little touching the policy to be propounded at the opening of Parliament, and the country is not likely to know anything of it in advance. Rumor speaks of a Militia Bill, and hints at its being framed with the view of raising three classes of 50,000 men each. That is about all that is known of it. Then there is the Currency Bill, and measures for equalizing the tariff and laws of the different Provinces so as to bring the people of the Dominion into one homogeneous whole. The Speaker being elected, the Opposition will proceed to lay out their plans; but it is not necessary to anticipate them, for they will be known soon enough.

GOVERNMENTAL SALARIES.

The sessional pay of the members of the local Legislatures will probably be fixed at the same as that of the Federal Parliament. For many years the allowance of the House of Assembly was $300, the time not to extend over 90 days. Of course the new Parliament will have to make a new arrangement. Nothing is fixed for the local Governments in the way of salaries, and the Legislature will have to vote the salaries for the Lieutenant-Governor, Ministers, and other officials, and the members will fix their own pay. The local Ministers will receive less than those of the Federal Government, as their duties will be lighter. Three out of the five members of the Ontario Ministry are also members of the House of Commons, namely: Hons. J. S. MACDONALD, CARLING and WOOD.

FENIAN MATTERS.

The effort to obtain the release of Father McMAHON, confined in the Penitentiary for participation in the Fenian raid, is variously commented upon. Some appear to think he should have been as leniently dealt with as Parson LUMSDEN, who was acquitted; but others say that there is no better reason for the release of Father McMAHON than Col. LYNCH. The petition presented to the Governor-General will have a strong effect. It is possible that ere long a general amnesty will be granted, but not so long as the Fenians threaten demonstrations along the frontier. The petition for Father McMAHON's release will be forwarded to England; at all events, its weight and importance will be duly represented to the Government there, as it is thought our Government will not undertake to decide in the matter upon their own responsibility.

BANK FAILURE.

The failure of the Commercial Bank has been followed by a run upon the Gore Bank of Hamilton and the Royal Canadian, which has its head office here. The other banks came to the assistance of the Royal Canadian, and the Gore held out bravely through Thursday and yesterday, redeeming every note, and ready for more. The Commercial was considered perfectly sound at the time of its suspension, and there can be little doubt that its entire indebtedness will be met. The impossibility of realizing upon the bonds it held of the Detroit and Milwaukee Railroad Company, and the other banks refusing to assist upon the strength of the security of those bonds caused it to close its doors. Depositors became uneasy after the Board decided to reduce the capital of the bank, and large sums were withdrawn in consequence. Aid from the other banks would have saved the institution, and all would have been well, but both the Government and the banks declined to assist, and the disaster become inevitable.

THE NASHVILLE ELECTION.

Gen. Thomas' Report to Gen. Grant—The Official Orders.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Oct. 27.

The following is Major-Gen. GEORGE H. THOMAS' report to Gen. GRANT of the facts in relation to the recent municipal election in Nashville, Tenn.:

HEADQUARTERS, DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND, LOUISVILLE, Ky., Sept. 30, 1867.

Adjutant-General United States Army, Washington, D. C.:

SIR: I have the honor to make the following report of facts in relation to the municipal election of the City of Nashville for the information of the General-in-Chief:

On the 24th of September I received the following communications from Brevet Brig.-Gen. THOMAS DUNCAN, commanding at Nashville:

HEADQUARTERS, DISTRICT OF NASHVILLE, NASHVILLE, Tenn., Sept. 21, 1867.

Brevet Major-Gen. Wm. D. Whipple, Assistant Adjutant-General Department of the Cumberland:

SIR: By to-day's mail I forward you a copy of the issue of the *Republican Banner* of this date, and respectfully invite your attention to the proclamation of His Excellency Gov. BROWNLOW, and of Hon. W. MATT BROWN, Mayor of Nashville, in reference to the construction of the franchise law of the State in its application to the municipal election to be held here this day week.

From a careful perusal of said act, it is my opinion that the position taken by Mayor BROWN is the correct one; that the franchise law does not apply to the appointment of Judges and Clerks of election in municipal elections, leaving their appointment as it was before the franchise act—in the hands of the Common Council; but, as I am no lawyer, I may be mistaken, and besides, if the case was entirely free from doubt, it is not my province to decide points of law.

In anticipation of the use of State Guards in this election, to sustain the appointments made by the Commissioner of Registration, and of the City Police on the other hand, to sustain the appointments of the Common Council, I respectfully request instructions what course I shall pursue to preserve the peace of the city?

Also in case the election passes off quietly, and the Radical candidate is elected, and demands the city records of his predecessor, which he refuses to deliver up, and an effort is made to take them from him by force, a state of affairs by no means impossible, is it not my duty to protect the present incumbent, and let the party elected seek his remedy in the proper Courts?

Whatever may be my personal opinions or preferences in the matter, I desire that my conduct in the premises, if called upon to act, shall be such as shall sustain the law, and be satisfactory to the Major-General commanding the Department.

I have the honor to be, General, very respectfully your obedient servant,

(Signed) THOMAS DUNCAN,
Lieutenant-Colonel Fifth Cavalry.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF NASHVILLE, NASHVILLE, Tenn., Sept. 23, 1867.

To Major-Gen. Wm. D. Whipple, Assistant Adjutant-General, Department of the Cumberland:

SIR: Since my communication of the 21st inst., in regard to the aspect of political affairs in the forthcoming municipal election of this city on Saturday next, from my own observation and from conversation with citizens, I am fully convinced that both parties are fully determined to hold their election under the respective proclamations of his Excellency the Governor and the Hon. Mayor of the city.

In view therefore of preventing a breach of the peace, I respectfully suggest such instructions may be given me as will protect both parties in a quiet election; as on the part of those who hold their election illegally it will only be "an innocent amusement," and the votes so cast will be ruled out and the party legally entitled will be established in possession by the Courts. If it were even perfectly clear which party had the law on its side, it would, perhaps, be better to protect each in its election, as this course would be the surest to prevent riot and bloodshed, and would not affect the final result when settled by the proper tribunal to which it must eventually be brought. But as there seems to be grave doubts on this point in the minds of loyal gentlemen of both parties, it would seem that the plan proposed is the only course that the military commandant can adopt, and that is the course I propose to pursue unless instructed otherwise by the Major-General commanding the Department. I have the honor to be, General, very respectfully your obedient servant,

(Signed) THOMAS DUNCAN,
Lieutenant-Colonel Fifth Cavalry, Brevet Major-General, U. S. A., commanding District.

[Here follow the proclamation of Gov. BROWNLOW and the publication of the Mayor of Nashville, heretofore published.]

On which Gen. THOMAS made the following indorsement of transmissal:

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND, LOUISVILLE, Ky., Sept. 24, 1867.

Respectfully referred to the Adjutant-General of the Army for the information of the General-in-Chief.

As yet no requisition has been made for a military force for service in the case, but I have reason to believe there will be.

Under existing instructions from the honorable Secretary of War to assist the civil authorities in preserving the peace, and the Governor of the State being Chief Magistrate of the State, and he having announced by proclamation his construction of the law and his determination to enforce it, I am of the opinion that, if called upon, I should be compelled to aid him in enforcing his decrees with the forces at my command. Such will be the action taken, unless ordered to the contrary, and instructions by telegraph are requested if this is not approved.

(Signed) GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General U. S. Army, Commanding.

And sent to Gen. DUNCAN the following instructions:

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND, LOUISVILLE, Ky., Sept. 24, 1867.

Brevet Brig.-Gen. Thomas Duncan:

SIR: The Major-General commanding directs me to acknowledge the receipt of your letters of the 21st and 23d inst., inclosing the proclamations of his Excellency Gov. BROWNLOW and his Honor Mayor BROWN, of Nashville.

It does not appear from these documents that you have been called upon as yet to interfere in any way with the approaching election; but if you are so called upon, you will, of course, obey former instructions, and render all assistance necessary to his Excellency Gov. BROWNLOW in enforcing the laws and preserving the peace.

Gov. BROWNLOW is Chief Magistrate of the State, and has announced by proclamation his construction of the law. If he needs military force to assist him in enforcing it, you will render him all the assistance in your power.

The Major-General Commanding has referred your letter and the accompanying documents to the War Department, with advice of the action taken by him, and requesting instructions by telegraph if it was not approved of. If such instructions are received you will be advised immediately.

In the absence of any requisition upon you for troops prior to the day of election, you will on that day hold your command in readiness for immediate action, as you may be called on at any moment to assist in quelling riots.

I am, General, very respectfully, your obedient servant. (Signed) ALFRED L. HOUGH,
Brevet Col. U. S. A., Acting A. A. General.

On the 22d of September Gov. BROWNLOW wrote to Gen. COOPER, commanding State Guards, as follows:

SIR: You will bring to Nashville immediately all the troops, infantry and cavalry, you can command, to enable you to protect the Judges and Clerks appointed by the Commissioner of Registration, and to enforce the franchise law. If needs be, call on Major-Gen. GEORGE H. THOMAS for additional troops to enable you to keep the peace and enforce the law.

This was telegraphed to the headquarters of the army by Gen. THOMAS. On the morning of the 25th inst. he received the following cipher-telegram from the General-in-Chief:

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 24, 1867—3:30 P. M.

To Major-Gen. George H. Thomas:

The Mayor, City Attorney and President of the Common Council of Nashville express great fear of a collision at the time of the charter election on the 28th.

Go to Nashville to-morrow and remain until after election to preserve peace. If you think more troops necessary for that purpose, order them there from the most convenient points in your command. The military cannot set up to be the judge as to which set of election Judges have the right to control, but must confine their action to putting down hostile mobs. It is hoped, however, that by seeing the Governor and city officials here referred to, your presence and advice may prevent disturbance. Please keep me advised of the condition of affairs.

(Signed) U. S. GRANT, General.

To which Gen. THOMAS replied in the following cipher telegram:

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Sept. 25, 1867.

Gen. U. S. Grant, Washington, D. C.:

Your cipher telegram, of 3:30 P. M. yesterday, received. I forwarded you yesterday a proclamation of the Governor, the Chief Magistrate of the State, proclaiming any other election than that held under the franchise law illegal, and directing Gen. COOPER to take measures at once to preserve the peace and protect the Judges of Election in the discharge of their duties. Also, a proclamation by the Mayor of the City of Nashville, taking adverse grounds to the Governor, and ordering an extra police force to be organized to preserve the peace and to protect the Judges of Election appointed by the City Council to hold the election for city officers under the charter for your information and instruction.

In the indorsement I expressed the belief that under instructions from the War Department I should be compelled to take sides with the Governor, he being the chief civil officer of the State, and having proclaimed the law governing elections in the State, should he call upon me for aid, as expressed in that indorsement, I should have used the troops to aid the civil authorities to enforce the franchise law and preserve peace at the election, had I not received your telegram of 3:30 P. M. yesterday.

I start for Nashville this afternoon, and will do what I can to preserve the peace. Please instruct me whether I am to sustain the Governor or the Mayor.

(Signed) GEORGE H. THOMAS,
Major-General.

Gen. THOMAS then proceeds to state that he proceeded to Nashville by the 3 o'clock train of that day, reaching Nashville at midnight; and relates what took place between himself and the Governor and the Mayor of that city, the result of which is indicated in the following cipher telegram to the General-in-Chief:

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Sept. 26, 1867.

To Gen. U. S. Grant, Washington, D. C.:

If both parties persist in holding their election, there will be great danger of collision. In such contingency, am I to interfere and allow both elections to go on, or are my duties simply to prevent mobs from aiding either party?

(Signed) GEORGE H. THOMAS,
Major-General, U. S. A.

Gen. GRANT replied in a cipher as follows:

To Major-Gen. George H. Thomas:

I neither instruct to sustain the Governor nor Mayor, but to prevent conflict. The Governor is the only authority that can legally demand the aid of the United States troops, and that must be by proclamation declaring invasion or insurrection exists beyond the control of other means at his hands. It is hoped your presence and good judgment and advice will prevent conflict.

(Signed,) U. S. GRANT, General.

Gen. THOMAS replied.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Sept. 26, 1867—3 P. M.

To Gen. U. S. Grant, Washington, D. C.:

Gov. BROWNLOW is in Knoxville. Have seen his instructions to Gen. COOPER not to permit the city authorities to hold their election. The Mayor is determined to hold an election in defiance of the State authorities. A collision is inevitable. If I command the peace my action will be a practical decision against State authority and against the Franchise Law. I cannot preserve the peace without interfering in case of collision.

(Signed) GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General U. S A.

Gen. GRANT replied as follows:

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 26—4 P. M.

To Major-Gen. Geo. H. Thomas:

You are to prevent conflict. If the Executive of the State issues his proclamation declaring insurrection or invasion to exist, too formidable to be put down by force at his own command and calls upon the United States to aid him, then aid will have to be given. Your mission is to preserve the peace and not to take sides in political differences until called out in accordance with the law. You are to prevent mobs from aiding either party. If called upon legally to interfere your duty is plain.

(Signed) U. S. GRANT, General.

About 10 P. M. Gen. THOMAS received the following from the General-in-Chief:

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 26—9 P. M.

Major-Gen. Geo. H. Thomas:

I will send you further instructions to-morrow. Nothing is clearer, however, than that the military cannot be made use of to defeat the Executive of a State in enforcing the laws of the State. You are not to prevent the legal State force from the execution of its orders.

(Signed) U. S. GRANT, General.

On the 27th of September Gen. GRANT addressed Gen. THOMAS as follows:

Until afternoon I can give you no further instructions than you have already had. Report by telegraph immediately on receipt of this the nature of the difficulty in Nashville, and your view of the best way to meet it.

U. S. GRANT, General.

Gen. THOMAS says: "As my telegram of 11 A. M had given the information desired, no other answer was made to this. No further instructions as intimated in that ever reached me."

The additional documents are numerous, including the correspondence between Gen. THOMAS and the Mayor of Nashville. The following is among them:

HEADQUARTERS, DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND, NASHVILLE, Sept. 28th 1867.

Hon. W. Matt. Brown, Mayor &c.:

SIR: In reply to your communication of this date received at 2 o'clock P. M. I have to state that I did not inform you officially in writing as stated by you in your communication to the public, published in the papers this morning, that I would use the military power of the United States in sustaining the Governor of the State in *forcibly preventing a peaceable election, &c.*; but did state in that communication, that the proper interpretation of Gen. GRANT's telegraphic order is to sustain the State authorities in the execution of their orders.

How these words can be construed as meaning that I intended to use the troops to prevent a peaceable election, I confess I cannot understand.

The proclamation of the Governor and his order to Gen. COOPER, requesting him to prevent you from holding an election, and the instructions sent to me to sustain him (the Governor) in the execution of his orders, could not be obeyed if both elections were permitted, as you remember that the Governor required Gen. COOPER to prohibit the election under the city charter, and you in your proclamation declared you would hold said election in defiance of all power except that of the United States.

Your obedient servant,

(Signed) GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General Commanding Department.

On the 28th of September Major-Gen. THOMAS telegraphed Gen. GRANT as follows:

"The polls were opened this morning at 9, by the State authorities. The election has proceeded quietly up to this hour and I now have no idea there will be any disturbance."

And at 5 P. M. the following:

The election over—all quiet.

GEO. H. THOMAS, Major-General, U. S. A.

The election having closed without any disturbance, and there being no other cause of excitement, at 4 P. M. the troops were ordered to their various stations, and I returned to Louisville on the morning of the 29th. I am, Sir, very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed) GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General U. S. A., Commanding.

Gen. U. S. GRANT, General, &c.

TENNESSEE POLITICS.

The Election of Gov. Brownlow to the Senate.

At the meeting in joint session of the two Houses of the Tennessee Legislature, on the 23d inst., the vote for United States Senator, on the final ballot, was announced as follows. In the Senate: Stokes, 10; Brownlow, 8; Maynard, 4; Fletcher, 2; Cooper, 1. In the House: Brownlow, 37; Stokes, 18; Maynard, 11; Fletcher, 8; Walker, 4. Whole number of votes cast, 103; necessary to a choice, 52. The Speaker announced that as there was no election the two Houses would proceed to ballot again. The names of Mr. FLETCHER and Judge WALKER were withdrawn, and Gov. WILLIAM G. BROWNLOW and Hon. W. B. STOKES were put in nomination. The roll of the Senate was called with the following result: Brownlow, 12; Stokes, 12. The roll of the House was called with the following result: Brownlow, 51; Stokes, 27; Walker, 1. Total for Brownlow, 63; total for Stokes, 39; whole number of votes cast, 103; necessary to a choice, 52; majority for BROWNLOW, 23.

The Speaker announced the vote, and declared WM. G. BROWNLOW duly elected United States Senator for the term of six years, beginning March 4, 1869; and on motion, the election of Gov. BROWNLOW was made unanimous. The vote wanted but five of a full Legislature.

Comments of the Press upon Gov. Brownlow's Election.

From the Nashville Press and Times.

Thus has terminated a highly important election, which was deprived, however, of most of the excitement usually attendant in such contests by the almost universal anticipation that it would result as indicated. There was very little doubt of Gov. BROWNLOW's election after he declared himself a candidate, and the result of the ballot yesterday has been accepted as a foregone conclusion. The Governor's competitors were among the ablest and strongest politicians of the State, in whom the people have repeatedly expressed their highest confidence by election to posts of honor and trust. Two of them have recently been reëlected to Congress, and have a full term of two years to serve in the lower House. To be preferred to such distinguished competitors is an extraordinary honor, while the high tribute so recently paid to the unsuccessful rivals by the loyal people of the State, robs their failure of its ordinary sting. Various influences united to make the Senator-elect an all but invincible candidate. The fierce warfare waged by the seditionists, backed by the President, for more than two years against the State Government, throughout which Gov. BROWNLOW never failed to show the highest order of sagacity, patriotism and moral courage; his promptness in crushing out the incipient treason of the Conservative ringleaders in the memorable two weeks' struggle for the Constitutional Amendment in the Legislature; his proclamations against the conspiracies of the Conservative Central Committee, which gave him the soubriquet of "Old Proc." among "certain lewd fellows of the baser sort;" and finally his unprecedented majority of over 50,000 in the late State election, all contributed to induce the Legislature to hand him over the Senatorship as his crowning honor.

From the Nashville Banner (Conservative).

The new term, to which the Governor has been chosen, begins the 4th of March, 1869, and continues for six years, to the 3d of March, 1875. Thus for eight straight years the Old Man Terrible can see a clear way before him; and whether his party win or lose (comfortable reflection!) he is provided for. We congratulate him, and hope his good fortune may have a soothing effect, may make him, in fact, as amiable and kindly disposed in his public dealing as he is in his private disposition and personal conduct. The canvass which has led to this result was peculiar, and presents many curious suggestions and instructive lessons. There were three open candidates before the Legislature, not to count COOPER, whose real strength was never actively represented; but there were half a dozen lying in ambush, who were ready at any moment to appear and bear off the prize.

There were many arguments made against BROWNLOW. His health, his grasping avarice for power, his present position. Senator NORMAN was against him, because he thought that BROWNLOW had been for SENTER. Senator KEITH was against him through sheer dread of STOKES. But the principal argument against BROWNLOW was that the Conservatives were for him. This last charge we admit. And why were the Conservatives for BROWNLOW? Simply because he is the best qualified of all the candidates for the place. He is the Radical King Bee, and we preferred him to any of the gallinippers and horseflies that buzzed after senatorial honors. We will keep him in the Senate as a model of Radicalism and a warning voice! As we had to have a Radical, we preferred him.

OHIO.

Railroad Accident at Xenia—One Man Burned to Death—Several Passengers Severely Injured.

CINCINNATI, Sunday, Oct. 27.

The passenger train on the Little Miami Road, coming to this city met with a serious accident last night at Xenia, within 150 yards of the depot. A freight train had just arrived, and the switch was left open. The passenger train ran into the caboose of the freight train. The engine of the passenger train ran under the freight, throwing the caboose upon the wood-box. The shock was so great that several of the cars were smashed. The baggage car was carried directly into the first passenger car. The wreck took fire at once, and the wood-box, baggage-car, and passenger car and the caboose of the freight train were almost entirely consumed.

One man in the passenger car, GEORGE BASS, of Xenia, was disabled, caught in the wreck and burned to death. His cries were heard in the flames, but rescue was impossible.

Another passenger, JOHN B. HAMPTON, had a leg broken, and at least a dozen other persons were injured. There were five men on the engine and but one of them was injured, and he only received a slight cut on the head.

The baggage was almost entirely destroyed by the fire. When the train bearing the passengers to this city left, after about two hours' detention, fragments of charred trunks and clothing saturated with water were being taken from the wreck. The baggage-car was well loaded, and the damage is heavy.

The Billiard Tournament in Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, Sunday, Oct. 27.

At the billiard tournament yesterday the first game, between VERMUELER and PARKER, was won by the latter in seven runs. VERMUELER made only 32 points.

The second game, between CHOATE and DAVIS, was won by the latter. CHOATE made 260 points.

The third game was won by ACKERMAN, his opponent, SMITH, making 104 points.

The fourth game, between RIVERS and SNYDER, was won by the latter. RIVERS made 202 points.

TENNESSEE.

Destructive Fire in Memphis—Loss $200,000—The Weather.

MEMPHIS, Sunday, Oct. 27.

A disastrous conflagration occurred here last night about 12:30 o'clock. Bradley's Block was almost totally destroyed. JOS. BAUFIL & Co., MOODY & Co., and R. P. WALL & Co., all wholesale grocers, are the principal sufferers. The loss is estimated at $200,000.

The weather is cool and cloudy.

NORTH CAROLINA.

Conservative Political Meeting in Raleigh.

RALEIGH, N. C., Sunday, Oct. 27.

A large and enthusiastic gathering assembled at the Court-house here on Saturday night, in response to a call published in the city papers, for a meeting of the people without regard to party.

The meeting was organized by electing A. M. BLEDSO, President. Hon. A. S. MERRYMAN addressed the meeting in a long and elaborate argument against the Congressional plan of reconstruction.

Resolutions were adopted declaring the devotion of those present to the Constitution and to civil liberty.

Delegates were appointed to attend the County Convention which is to meet here on Thursday.

ADVICES BY THE CUBAN CABLE.

MEXICO.

The Tehuantepec Grant—Full Particulars—The Grant to Continue in Force for Seventy Years.

HAVANA, Sunday, Oct. 27.

By advices from Mexico, the following details of the Tehuantepec grant to EMILE LASERU and his associates are made public:

The grant is to continue in force for seventy years from its date. Fifteen per cent. of the profits during its continuance are to be paid to the Mexican Government, and at its expiration all improvements made revert to the Government.

The terms of the grant require that there shall be constructed yearly, until the route is fully opened, not less than fifteen leagues of telegraph line and six leagues of wagon road. Operations must be commenced within eighteen months.

Merchandise passing over the route, and the capital invested in improvements is to be exempt from taxation. The transit is to be free to the world, the nation guaranting the neutrality of the Isthmus.

The Company is to pay SLOO any damages that may be adjunged to the Company of which he is President, arising from what is known as the Sloo grant.

The road is not to be subject to hypothecation without the consent of the Government.

The meetings of the Company are to be held in New-York.

HAVANA.

Marine News.

HAVANA, Sunday, Oct. 27.

Arrived, brigs *Flores*, from Portland; *Hancock*, from Boston; *Juniata*, from Philadelphia.

The steamer *Stars and Stripes* sailed yesterday for Philadelphia, but owing to the storm returned, and sailed again to-day.

The weather is still stormy.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

Departure of Senor Romero from Charleston.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Sunday, Oct. 27.

The United States Revenue cutter *Wilderness* sailed to-day for Vera Cruz with Señor ROMERO, late Mexican Minister at Washington, on board.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Republican Nominations for the Presidency and Vice-Presidency.

POTTSVILLE, Penn., Sunday, Oct. 27.

The Union League of Schuylkill County held an enthusiastic meeting last night, at which resolutions were adopted naming Gen. GRANT for President, and Ex-Gov. ANDREW J. CURTIN for Vice-President. The meeting adjourned with cheers for the nominees.

On next Saturday night a ratification meeting will be held by the League.

MARYLAND.

Seizure of a Baltimore Whisky Distillery.

BALTIMORE, Sunday, Oct. 27.

The Collector of the Third District seized the whisky distillery of Messrs. MARTIN, WARREN & Co. yesterday for a violation of the Revenue laws.

CONNECTICUT.

Fire at Wallingford—Church, Town Hall and Other Buildings Destroyed.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., Sunday, Oct. 27.

A fire in Wallingford, this morning, destroyed the Episcopal Church, Town Hall and KEELER's stove-store. Loss about $30,000; insurance about $11,000.

Consecration of a Catholic Church in New-Haven.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., Sunday, Oct. 27.

St. Patrick's Church, (Catholic,) of this city, was consecrated to-day with imposing ceremonies. Archbishop McCLOSKEY, the Bishops of Portland, Hartford, Burlington and Brooklyn and forty clergymen were present. Much interest was elicited.

NEBRASKA.

Laying of the Five Hundredth Mile of the Union Pacific Railroad.

OMAHA, NEBRASKA, Sunday, Oct. 27.

The five hundredth mile of the Union Pacific Railroad was laid yesterday. Seventeen miles more will carry the track to the Cheyenne, at the eastern base of the Rocky Mountains.

PACIFIC COAST.

Financial Intelligence from San Francisco—Ship News.

SAN FRANCISCO, Saturday, Oct. 26.

The Benicia Cement Works will commence operations again on the 20th of November, and will supply the local demand at a price not exceeding $3.

The ship *Golden Rule*, from New-York, has arrived.

The ship *Shamrock*, for Havre, with 20,000 sacks of wheat, cleared to-day.

The ships *Thatcher Magoun* and *Barracouta*, for Liverpool, and the *Carl*, for Queenstown, sailed to-day.

Eastern butter is firm at 35c.@36c.

Wheat—The market exhibits a better tone; Choice Shipping is quoted at $2 45@$2 55. Flour is quiet at $7 50@$8.

Legal tenders, 70½.

Mining stocks are quiet and prices irregular. Hale & Norcross, $650; Crown Point, $595; Yellow Jacket, $325; Gould & Curry, $320; Chollar Potosi, $165; Empire, $165; Kentuck, $170; Imperial, $130; Savage, $117; Overman, $45, and Ophir, $28.

THE INDIAN COMMISSION.

Return of Gov. Crawford and Senator Ross, of Kansas—Their Opinion.

ST. LOUIS, Sunday, Oct. 27.

Gov. CRAWFORD and Senator ROSS, of Kansas, arrived at Topeka on Friday, having left the Indian Commissioners at Medicine Lodge Creek on the 22d. Both express the opinion that a satisfactory treaty will be made with the Indians.

Thiry-Second Senatorial District—Letter, from Mr. Allen.

Mr. A. F. ALLEN has accepted the independent Republican nomination for State Senator in the Thirty-Second District, in the following letter:

DUNKIRK, October 23, 1867.

T. R. Colman, Esq., Chairman, &c.:

DEAR SIR: Having just been informed that at a Convention of the people of the 32d Senatorial District of this State, I was nominated as a candidate for Senator of said district, I take this occasion of informing you, and through you the public, of my acceptance of such nomination.

In doing this, it is but justice to myself to state that I do it not for the gratification of any personal amition, but it having been determined by the Convention which nominated me that I should take the field with a view to attempt the overthrow of formidable cliques and unholy combinations, and it appearing to be the voice of a large portion of the people of the district, I have, at personal sacrifice to myself, concluded to bear the banner you have placed in my hands.

Yours Respectfully, A. F. ALLEN

FROM THE PACIFIC COAST.

Wine-Growing in California—Extent and Progress of the Vineyard Interest.

From Our Own Correspondent.

CRYSTAL SPRINGS, Cal., Tuesday, Sept. 17, 1867.

There is nothing that California needs so much in developing her material resources as a little truth speaking. Every one here uses the language of compliment about whatever is Californian. Every traveler or stranger arriving here falls into the customary style of praise about the wonderful resources of this State, and the result is that in some branches the people do not really know what success is until the unmistakable lessons of the market or the statistics of trade teach them. This has been remarkably true of the vineyard interest. Most of the vineyards are cultivated by small vine growers, who have seldom ever tasted good wine, and who imagine their own the very best wine in the world. Those travelers who write about the country, and journalists and horticultural writers, all agree to flatter and compliment this important branch of culture. Thus Mr. HYATT, who has written an excellent work on the Californian grape culture, speaks of the "innate fine qualities and delicious aroma which characterize our pure wines." A prominent New-York journal also says: "To persons whose tastes have been perverted by fiery, vitiated compounds which pass in the market for foreign wines, these pure California juices seem at first rather weak, and their delicate aromas and flavors fail of appreciation; but all natural, healthy tastes find in them the requisites of a perfect wine," &c., &c.

Mr. SHAW, an English authority on vine-culture, reports that "the wines of California offer a fair comparison with those of Europe." This is the general tone of the newspapers and agricultural papers of the State. Whereas those who are behind the scenes, the large vine-growers and others, know that the reverse of all this is true; that *in general*, the California wines have not a delicious aroma, that they are by no means "weak." On the contrary, their proportion of alcohol is the difficulty, and that they do not at all compare with the good or light table-wines of France, Germany or Hungary. In fact, on a broad scale, the wine-making of California has been a failure. The best evidence is in the table of exports. With a climate universally admitted to be the best adapted for grape-growing in the world—far surpassing that of France or Germany—California was only able, out of a product of some 3,000,000 of gallons, to export in the last six months a paltry $63,000 worth, and this was $30,000 *less* than in the same period of 1866. The price, too, in many districts, has reached the low point of thirty-five cents per gallon, or at the rate of seven cents per bottle, while French Claret commands its fifty cents to $1 50 per bottle. In other places, so small is the demand, it must be converted into brandy to find any sale for it. Even the last report of the Department of Agriculture in Washington, which was expected to say everything complimentary, spoke in regard to the Californian wines which had been analyzed: "Whatever may be the cause, it seemed unjust to pronounce any opinion upon the merits of wines which were plainly unfit for drinking."

It is well known that Californian wines have lost all reputation in New-York, and that they are seldom seen now on gentlemen's tables. In California itself, it is very uncommon to see them on the table, or to find them in hotels. And yet there is no one branch of agriculture which can become so profitable for this State, none which can produce so much in small bulk to the acre at so little expense, and of a nature to be in such general demand, or to which the climate and soil are so wonderfully adapted. In the natural course of things, wines, next to wheat, ought to be the great export of California. There is no limit to the demand, and hardly to her capacities of production. She could yield three hundred millions as easily as three millions of gallons. I believe, also, among our whisky and brandy-drinking population the introduction of cheap, light Californian wines would be a public benefit. What is then the cause of the apparent failure of this most important industrial branch in California?

On first examining the subject, I confess I feared the difficulty lay in some element of the soil of the grape which prevented the production of a good wine-juice. But it is evident that the most diverse soils are employed in California for wine culture, and analysis does not show that they differ essentially in character from European soils. Further investigation showed me that the difficulty lay in what has ruined so many enterprises in California in a moral cause, in what may be called *honesty of work*. There has been no lack of intelligence and energy and enterprise applied to this as to every other branch on this coast, but there has often been a great want of honesty and thoroughness, especially in agents or branches of this business in our large cities. I am convinced that pure, good table wines are made here, such as never reach our market. There is carelessness throughout in the export business. The impression is strong through California that New-York cares for nothing but alcoholic, vitiated and doctored wines, so that one wine is mixed with another to suit our supposed depraved tastes, and the Port is doctored, and the "Angelica" is prepared for us with 25 per cent. of brandy fretted in, forming not a wine but a liqueur. The casks are often carelessly prepared, thus injuring the wine at the start; the wine is not old enough and ferments on the passage; then it is badly bottled and corked in New-York or San Francisco, and sours or depraves; and again in New-York, the Hock is watered or the wine is mingled with poor French wines, and so palmed off on our coast as California wines. The result of all this dishonesty of treatment is, that at the end we on the eastern coast get most perverted specimens of Californian wines. All the leading vine-growers agree that these are some of the obstacles to their business. But there are difficulties, even back of these, on the vineyards themselves. There is a great deal of careless wine-making. I saw one large wine-cellar, owned by a French vintner, which was occupied half as a stable and half as a wine-store, where nothing but a thin partition separated the wines fermenting from the manure of the stable. Any one who knows the sensitive nature of the fermenting wine, can imagine the effect on its quality. There is frequently very little care about an equable temperature for the cellars, and the wine acidifies from the changes to which it is subject. I think no one ever attempts to make a wine from the very choicest of the grapes, as Tokay or Johannisberg is made; everything is thrown in together under the wine-press. Instead of mixing grapes for the press, frequently different wines are put together, which must cause a somewhat artificial wine. Then, till recently, vineyards have been too much in the rich or adobe (clay) soil of the plains, instead of on the gravelly or volcanic soil of the hills. This mistake, however, is now being rapidly corrected, and the Foot Hills are being covered with vineyards. For a long period, too, irrigation was too much employed, which resulted in some soils in too much wood to the vine and an insipid fruit. Except on the plains of Los Angeles, irrigation for vineyards is now mostly abandoned in California. The Mission grape, moreover, has been too much the favorite. I am inclined to believe with some vintagers that the Mission grape is really nothing more than the old Catalonian grape, brought here by the Spanish *padres*, which makes the sailors' wine of Spain—a rough, strong, heady wine. It was their favorite, because they tried it first, and it happened to succeed. The wine it now yields is precisely of this character—rough, alcoholic and heady, with a strong, coarse aroma, and in the red variety tasting of the earth. I doubt if it ever made a good wine in California, and yet there are millions of vines of it. The experienced vintagers are now seeing the necessity of mingling this grape under the press with the foreign grape, to give the wine a delicate bouquet and flavor. Some discard it altogether. The whole science of grape-growing has been necessarily an experiment on this coast. The rules which applied to Europe often did not at all hold here. It was discovered soon that a slight change in soil and climate here, made an entire change in the wine produced. The best grape for a given locality, and its mode of treatment, were entirely matters of experiment. Everything had to be learned. Moreover, wine-making itself is like bread-making, a fruit of tact and traditional experience. Here all was new in the matter. Then, there was little capital in the business, and the vintage-growers were obliged to put their wines on the market too young, and thus often offend the public taste, as they were compared with older wines. But with all these obstacles and with the dishonesty of agents and dealers, I am convinced that California has produced and will hereafter produce such native wines as have never yet reached our market, and which will in time engage in a successful competition with European wines. C. L. B.

BULL-FIGHTING IN SPAIN.

Public Opinion in Regard to the Sport—Curious Statistics.

From the London Daily Telegraph.

"For some time past," we are told, the Press of Madrid have been publishing articles against bull-fighting. Verily affairs in Spain appear to be approaching a most extraordinary pass. Attack bull-fighting! Why we should have as soon expected the Madrileno journals to attack the *Jota Aragonese*, or to speak disrespectfully of *puchero*, or to question the virtues of cold water. Attack Tauromachia! wage war against the *mediacorrida*, libel the science professed by a Montis, a Cuchans, and a Gordito! why the next thing we may look for from a Castilian *caballero* will be for him to lay aside his cloak, abandon *cigaritos*, and pay his debts. The beginning of the end is clearly imminent in the Peninsula. If the bull-ring is not to be secure from attack the guitar is in danger; the castanets are menaced: *pronunciamientos* will vanish out of the land; the "mooners" will cease to haunt the Puerta del Sol; Padre JAUT will cease to be influential; there will be no more comic operas at the Zarzuela; tertullias where you sit up till three in the morning, regaling yourself on lumps of sugar and cold water, will be deserted; the Manzanaris will become a river; Our Lady of Atocha will leave off performing miracles; the trains on the Madrid and Zaragoza Railway will run with tolerable punctuality; Señoras will cease to wear mantillas and flirt with fans; *caballeros* will no longer play *monti*; in a word, all the *Casas de España* will shrink to their second cause, and unobserved expire. *Plus ultra* is the proud motto of the Spanish monarchy; but no Castilian could have expected such a culmination of his country's woes as the impugnment of bull-fighting. It is time to turn the Pillars of Hercules into post-office letter-boxes if the national recreation of the Spanish people is to be spoken of with such shocking disrespect by the Madrid Press. It may be, after all, that our Madrileno contemporaries are shy of talking politics just at present; and, being rather at a loss for topics to discuss, are fain to take it out of bull-fighting.

The "attacks," however, made against a sport which, from time immemorial, has filled the Spanish mind with fierce enjoyment have brought to light some curious statistics. We are enabled now to strike a balance in the books of the national pastime. The number of bull-fights has of late considerably increased; and it is calculated that in the single year 1861 as many as 1,990 *toros de muerte* were tortured to death. The sardonic historian of the *Decline and Fall* calculated the "annual consumption of martyrs" from NERO to DIOCLETIAN to be about seventy-five. On a sounder basis, it may be assumed that Spain, to gratify a wanton spirit of cruelty, kills three bulls a day. The average may be slightly increased when it is borne in mind that during the forty days of Lent the *toreadores* piously refrain from stabbing their bulls; and hold *corridas de novillos* in which the animal's horns are tipped with wooden buttons, and in which he is only driven half mad with baiting, but is let off with his life until Easter. The value of the bulls killed every year is estimated at a million of reals, or ten thousand pounds sterling. The slaughtered carcasses are all but useless, for the skin has been pierced in innumerable places, and scorched up by the fizzing crackers of the *banderillos*, and the fevered meat hastily cut from the bones of the poor beast immediately after it has been dragged to the Carneficeria is sold at a vile price to the meanest of the populace. Epicures may declare that a hare never eats well unless it has been hunted, but it would need a strong stomach to digest "fought" beef. In 1861 three thousand horses are supposed to have perished in the bull-ring, and as the animals ridden by the *picadores* are usually the most shoulder-shotten, spavined, broken-kneed and deplorable old Rosinantes that it is possible to conceive their value cannot be set down at much more than nine thousand pounds. The catalogue of slaughter in 1866 is still heavier. In that year 2,375 bulls and 3,561 horses perished, representing a total value of about sixteen thousand pounds. The money paid for admission to the four hundred and seventy-five *funcions* which took place last year amounted to twenty-six thousand pounds, and the total cost to the country of the "amusement" during 1866 was not less than two hundred thousand pounds. We are not told whether this amount includes the vast sums for wages lost by the working classes, who abandon their avocations to rush to the beloved arena, or the still larger sums lost in frenzied gambling and betting as to the number of horses that the bull will slay—eighteen have been known to be ripped up by one animal—or as to the time which will elapse between his rushing into the arena and his falling under the knife of the *carnicero*.

The noble sport! Nobler than prize fighting, nobler than cock or dog fighting, nobler than duck-hunting, nobler than rat-killing! Who, but the most degenerate of Spaniards would dare to breathe a word against the gallant recreation? What a brilliant picture is that of "*Bravo Toro!*" now on view in the English Fine Arts Gallery in the Champ de Mars! What etchings are those of FRANCISCO GOYA—the Duchess of ALBA's GOYA—representing all the episodes of Tauromachy. GOYA and the beautiful, eccentric Duchess were both *aficionados* or amateur bull-fighters. At the present day more than one Grandee of the bluest blood keeps a private bull-ring, and wields, from time to time, the *espada de muerte* of the *matador*. Nay, if report speaks true, one of the fairest and gentlest of European Empresses was in early life passionately fond of bull-fighting. The Spaniards themselves declare that the first time a Senora goes to the Plaza de Toros she faints away. On her second visit she is only a little sick. The third time she screens her face with her fan, but peeps intently round the corner at the combat going on below. After her fourth *corrida* she becomes a confirmed bull-fighter. It is but just to state that the present Queen of Spain has rarely, if ever, attended a bull-fight, and that among the higher ranks of the female aristocracy in Madrid the brutal pastime has ceased to be fashionable. But among the middle classes and the mass of the people—men, women and children—there is as strong a passion as ever for the sanguinary spectacles. There are bull-fights everywhere—in Leon, in Aragon, in the Castiles, in Andalusia. A company of *toreadores* periodically visit the little town of San Roque for the especial benefit of the officers in the British garrison of Gibraltar. The bull-ring in Madrid will hold eight, the bull-ring at Seville eleven thousand spectators. The boys in the streets play at bull-fighting. What the scene is like the public knows pretty well from pictures and from books of travels. But both painters and tourists have usually shrunk from doing full justice to the most prominent feature. That feature is blood. The sand of the arena is literally dabbled in gore. The place becomes at last a shambles. The wretched horses, ripped up by the infuriated bull, limp round the ring with their bowels hanging out; and the *chulos* run up to cut off the protruding entrails and stuff tow into the wounds. Then a man follows behind to cudgel the miserable horse, which must carry the *picador* on his back until he drops and dies. Sometimes the *picadores* are tossed, often they are killed. Sometimes the *chulos* and *banderilleros* are gored by the terrific horns of the beast they are torturing. Sometimes the bull makes a rush at the *matador* himself, and slays the slayer. We mention these revolting facts with a view to show that in a Spanish bull-fight the slaughter-house element largely predominates over the "picturesque."

Detestable and well-nigh demoniacal as an amusement, this "sport" yet presents, from an archæological point of view, much curious material for study. The Plaza de Toros in Spain is the lineal successor of the old Roman amphitheatre. The bull-ring and the Colisseum are brothers, and *matadores* and *picadores* are the direct descendants of the old gladiators. Some Spanish antiquarians maintain that the Moors brought bull-fighting into Spain, and all the *toreadores* whom GOYA has depicted are dressed in Moorish costume; but it is held by other authorities that the Mussulman conquerors must not be held responsible for anything worse than the naturalization of cock-fighting in Andalusia, and that Tauromachy came right through the Romans and the Goths to the modern Spaniards. Be that as it may, there were certainly bull-fights in the Coliseum at Rome when gladiators were shy, or Christian martyrs were few, or barbarian captives ran scarce; and so late as the fourteenth century, just before the great earthquake which rendered the Coliseum untenantable, a magnificent bull-fight, organized by the Roman barons, took place in its arena. In Spain the continuous vitality of the bull-ring may, without straining the argument, be ascribed to the Inquisition. The familiars of that iniquitous tribunal were but masked and cowled *toreadores*. The bull-ring went hand in hand with the *auto da fé*. In the Plaza Mayor at Madrid, after one of the *grim* saturnalia of sanguinary bigotry, after a sufficient number of Moors, or Jews, or heretics had been brought out in their *san benitos* and burns, hanged or scourged, the stakes, scaffolds, gibbets and whipping-posts would be cleared away, and a grand bull-fight would wind up the proceedings. There cannot be any doubt that the callous indifference to human suffering, the contempt for human life, and the indolent cruelty which are characteristic of a large proportion of the Castilian race, both in Europe and America, are due to the lessons of brutality and barbarity taught to their forefathers during so many centuries by the Inquisition; and those who would look unmoved on burning men and women were not liable to be shocked at the mere sight of a baited bull. But Spain has got rid of the Inquisition. Has not the time fairly arrived for her to abolish the bull-ring?

THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE FAIR.

Premiums to Exhibitors in the Fifth Department.

In yesterday's TIMES was published the full lists of awards given to exhibitors in the First, Second, Third, Fourth, Sixth and Seventh Departments. The list for the Fifth Department had not been completed in time to print. We now publish it in full. This department being that of motive power and machinery, carries much interest with it, and that to a large number:

DEPARTMENT V.

Washington Iron Works, Newburgh, N.Y., "Wright's" Horizontal Engine—1st premium.

Hope Iron Works, Providence, R. I., Babcock, Wilcox & Co.'s Engine—2d premium.

Root Steam Engine Company, New-York, "Root's" Trunk Engine—2d premium.

Horatio Allen, New-York, Pendulum Screw Propeller Engine—2d premium.

William E. Bird, New-York, Oscillating Engine—3d premium.

Metropolitan Steam Engine Company, New-York, "Ortlick's" Rotary Engine—3d premium.

Wilcox Caloric Engine Company, Providence, R. I., "Wilcox" Caloric Engine—3d premium.

Gerner Steam Boiler Company, New-York, "Gerner" Steam Boiler—2d premium.

Root Steam Engine Company, New-York, "Root's" Sectional Wrought-iron Safety Boiler—2d premium.

R. W. & D. Davis, Long Island City, L. I., Davis' Safety Superheating Boiler—3d premium.

Symmes & Hayes, New-York, Cone Boiler—3d premium.

Knowel & Warren, Mass., Knowel's Automatic Boiler Feeder—1st premium.

Pat. & Tim. Clarke, New-York, Clarke Steam Fire Regulator—2d premium.

Pratt, Whitney & Co., Hartford, Conn., Engine Lathe (Taper Attachment)—2d premium.

H. K. Smith, Norwich, Conn., Small Engine Lathe—1st premium.

Hall, Washburne & Co., New-York, Engine Lathe (Cross Feed)—3d premium.

H. D. Stover, New-York, Engine Lathe—3d premium.

Adam Stuart, New-York, Foot Lathe (Slide, Rest and Eccentric Check—3d premium.

New-York Steam Engine Co., New-York, Bolt and Screw Cutting Machine—2d premium.

H. D. Stover, New-York, Large Planer—2d premium.

New-York Steam Engine Co., New-York—Crank Planer—3d premium.

New-York Steam Engine Co., New-York, Large Shaping Machine—2d premium.

H. D. Stover, New-York, Small Shaping Machine—2d premium.

New-York Steam Engine Co., New-York Drill Press Swing Table—2d premium.

New-York steam Engine Co., New-York, Car Wheel Drill Press—2d premium.

New-York Steam Engine Co., New-York, Horizontal Drill and Boring Machine—2d premium.

V. F. Douglass, Stamford, Conn., Friction Self-fed Hand Drill—3d premium.

Hall, Washburn & Co., New-York, Hand Drill Press—3d premium.

Golding, Cheeny & Co., Providence, R. I., Drop Hammer—2d premium.

N. C. Stiles, West Meridan, Conn., Drop Hammer—3d premium.

T. Prosser & Son, New-York, Compressed Air Forging Hammer—2d premium.

N. Hotchkiss, New-York, Air Spring Forging Hammer—2d premium.

R. Dudgen, New-York, Steam Forging Hammer—2d premium.

N. C. Stiles, West Meridan, Conn., (2) Power Punching Presses—2d premium.

E. Brown, New-York, (2) Power Punching and Draining Presses—2d premium.

N. C. Stiles, West Meriden, Conn., Foot Punching Press—2d premium.

E. Brown, New-York, Foot Punching Press—3d premium.

O. Graham, Kinston, Penn., Hydraulic Spring Tester—3d premium.

J. Patterson, Williamsburgh, N. Y., Blacksmiths' Forge and Tuyere—1st premium.

Cooper & Phillips, Providence, R. I., Planer, Lathe and Threading Tool Holder—2d premium.

T. L. Webster, Navy-yard, Brooklyn, Jointed Holder for Planing and Slotting—2d premium.

Webster & Co., New-York, Tools for Cutting Off and Threading Pipe—2d premium.

G. W. Harris, New-York, Lathe Check for Drills, &c.—2d premium.

S. Wing, New-York, Valve Refitting Machine—2d premium.

T. G. Hall, New-York, Compound Lever Cut Nippers—2d premium.

T. Prosser & Sons, New-York, Case Boiler Makers' Tools—2d premium.

T. C. Entwistle, New-York, Mode Transmitting Motion—3d premium.

J. W. Crosley, New-York, Tobacco-cutter—2d premium.

J. H. Brown, Hand-pegging Machine, 2d premium.

B. Kreischer, Fire Brick—2d premium.

D. W. Seeley, Albany, N. Y., Seeley's American Brick-machine—2d premium.

C. Murdock, Automatic Stave-machine—1st premium.

Huntington Machine, Newark, Spoke Turner—3d premium.

J. A. Fay & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio, Surface Planer, Car Work—2d premium.

G. V. Orton & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio, Machine for Wiring Blinds—3d premium.

J. R. Crosley, Machine for Wiring Blinds—3d premium.

G. J. Rugg, Worcester, Mass., Planing, Tongueing and Grooving-machine—2d premium.

Seymour & Whitlock, Newark, N. J., Last-turning Machine—3d premium.

H. D. Baines, New-Haven, Shingle-machine—3d premium.

C. B. Rogers & Co., Norwich, Planer Matcher and Double Surface Planer—2d premium.

First & Pryibil, New-York, Band Sawing Machine—2d premium.

Seymour & Whitlock, Circular Saw—3d premium.

B. D. Whitney, Massachusetts, Stave Saw Machine—2d premium.

L. Wright, Newark, Circular Saw and Moulding Machine—2d premium.

J. A. Fay & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio, Scroll Saw, light—2d premium.

L. Wright, Newark, Scroll Saw, heavy—2d premium.

E. R. Ryder, New-York, Foot Scroll Saw—3d premium.

P. Kerney, New-York, Circular Saw Arbors—3d premium.

W. H. Doane, Cincinnati, Ohio, Mortice Machine—3d premium.

J. A. Fay & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio, Mortice Machine, car work—2d premium.

C. B. Rogers & Co., Mortice Machine, for general work—2d premium.

Seymour & Whitlock, Newark, Boring Blind Stiles—3d premium.

Seymour & Whitlock, Mitre Cutting Machine—3d premium.

L. Wright, Newark, N. J., Cross-cut Traverse Saw—3d premium.

C. B. Rogers & Co., Sash Sticking Machine—2d premium.

J. A. Fay & Co., Cincinnati, Moulding Machine—3d premium.

Huntington Machine Co., Moulding Machine—2d premium.

Baxter & Whitney, Smoothing Machine—1st premium.

Baxter & Whitney, Cylinder Surface Planer—1st premium.

Asahel Davis, Surface Planer—3d premium.

C. B. Rogers & Co., Three-side Moulding Machine—2d premium.

J. Richards, New-York, Lathe—3d premium.

G. B. Orton, Cincinnati, Ohio, Machine for Moulding Ends of Sash—2d premium.

Chas. H. Richards, Hartford, Conn., for Steam Engine Indicator—3d premium.

Chas. Brombucher, New-York, for Paper Cutter—3d premium.

Jno. Bayliss, New-York, for Hot Blast and Water Tuyere (iron)—2d premium.

Geo. W. Bright, Philadelphia, Fan Blower for Forges—3d premium.

Chas. J. Hancks, Brooklyn, N. Y., Patent Oil Fillers and Machine Oilers—3d premium.

P. P. Meyer, New-York, Metal Spinning and Samples—3d premium.

Collins & Co., Hartford, Conn., Case of Wrenches—3d premium.

American Ship Windlass Co., Providence, R. I., Steam Winch—3d premium.

Edwin Parker, Schenectady, N. Y., Steam Slide Ballance—3d premium.

J. S. Hoar, West Acton, Mass., Bench, Vice and Screw Wrenches—3d premium.

David Shive, Philadelphia, Penn., Steam Governor—3d premium.

Douglas Manufacturing Co., New-York, Case Mechanics' Tools—3d premium.

John Burgons, Concord, N. H., Improved Ory. Square—2d premium.

Van Anden File Co., New-York, Case File and Rasps—3d premium.

Columbian Metal Works, New-York, Brass and Copper Tubes—3d premium.

N. Dunn, New-York, Drill Pump (used in blasting—3d premium.

Jones & Laughlin, Pittsburgh, Penn., Cold Rolled Shafting—2d premium.

Herne & Zimmerman, New-York, Leather Belting—3d premium.

John Broughton, Brooklyn, N. Y., Case of Lubricators, Guages, Oil Cups, &c.—3d premium.

W. Gee, New-York, Case Lubricators, Oil Cups—3d premium.

Sam. Hall, Sons & Co., New-York, Table, Bolts, Nuts, Washer, &c.—3d premium.

G. W. Bishop, Stamford, Conn., Friction Clutch Pulley—3d premium.

Howe & Murdock, Woodstock, R. I., Herculean Power Lifting-machine—3d premium.

J. R. Harrington, Brooklyn, Tuyere Iron—3d premium.

John J. Doyle, New-York, Compound Eccentric Power Tackel—3d premium.

A. P. Brown, New-York, Steam Engine Governor—2d premium.

Milo Peck, New-Haven, Conn., Low Water Detector—3d premium.

H. G. Ludlow, Troy, N.Y., Sliding Stop Valve—3d premium.

Anson P. Stevens, Brooklyn, N. Y., Parallel Vice—3d premium.

John Richardson, New-York, Hair-brushing Machine—3d premium.

W. H. Doane, Cincinnati, Ohio, Patent Compression Shaft, Coupling—2d premium.

Wm. H. Doane, Cincinnati, Ohio, Patent Coupling-hangers and Shafting—3d premium.

J. E. Emerson, Trenton, N. J., Anvil, Shears and Punching-machine—3d premium.

Peak & Guillanden, New-York, Self-adjusting Pipe-wrenches—2d premium.

Mr. Warren, Wallingford, Conn., Universal Boiler Alarm Guage—2d premium.

N. Bangs, Williams & Co., Providence, R. I., Lubricating Cups—2d premium.

Falls, Jenks & Son, Rhode Island, for Spinning Frame—2d premium.

Gambrill & Burgess, Baltimore, Md., for Self-Stripping Cotton Cards—3d premium.

Wellman & Lorrell, Massachusetts, Automatic Self-Stripping Cards—2d premium.

Whiteside Brothers, Moodna, N. Y., for Linen Loom—3d premium.

L. J. Knowles & Brother, Warren, Mass., for Webbing and Tape Loom—1st premium.

L. J. Knowles & Bros., Warren, Mass., Woolen Loom (three shuttles)—1st premium.

Albany Agricultural Works, New-York, Cotton Gin and Condenser—2d premium.

S. K. Parkhurst, Newark, N. J., Cotton Gin, Self-Feeding and Sliver Attachment—2d premium.

R. Kitson, Lowell, Mass., Two Beater Cotton Picker—2d premium.

S. R. Parkhurst, Newark, N. J., Wool Picker, Burrer and Sliver—3d premium.

C. L. Goddard, New-York, Wool Picker and Burrer, (Mestizo wool)—2d premium.

S. R. Parkhurst, Newark, N. J., for Double Burrer Rolls, (and single)—3d premium.

C. L. Goddard, New-York, Double Burrer Rolls, (and single)—2d premium.

Sargent Card Clothing Company, Worcester, Mass., for Card Clothing—2d premium.

D. McFarland, Worcester, Mass., for Carding machine—1st premium.

Brown & Ashworth, Lowell, Mass., for Wire Heddle Machine—1st premium.

Hat Manufacturing Lathe—3d premium.

L. & P. B. Dederich, Albany, N. Y., for Toggle Link Press—2d premium.

Hadley & Company, Hadley, Mass., for Single Spooler—2d premium.

Burnstein & Brothers, New-York, Chenille Machine, (for principle)—2d premium.

Henry Rayser, New-York, for Fire Loom Temples—2d premium.

Theo. Crossley, Bridgeport, Conn., for Carpet Printing Machine—1st premium.

UNCLASSED AWARDS.

The following articles have been decided by the judges to be of the highest order of merit; but in accordance with section eleven of the by-laws no premium or anything in lieu thereof can be given to the exhibitors, they being officers of the Institute:

J. O. Hull's Son, for Toilet Soaps.

Clement, Hawks & Maynard, for Pearl and Ivory Table Cutlery.

Am. Spiral Spring Butt Hinge Company, for Spiral Spring Butts.

Joseph Dixon & Co., for Plumbago Crucibles.

Am. Photo.-Lithographic Company, for Photo.-Lithographs.

Francis & Loutrel, for Account Books.

Francis & Loutrel, for patent Spring Backs for Blank Books.

Francis & Loutrel, for patent Printers' Ink Rollers.

The following articles in Department One were decided by the judges to be of the highest excellence; but being foreign productions they are not entitled to premiums according to by-laws of the American Institute:

Goddess of Liberty, allegorical painting by Spangenberg, of Germany, exhibited by Hermann Funke. Orchestrion, by Welte, exhibited by Welte & Sons, No. 157 5th-av.

JEROME PARK.

The Last Day—Tycoon, Capt. Moore, Sarah B., Onward and Fanny Cheatham the Winning Horses.

A more delightful day for the enjoyment of racing could not possibly have been wished for than Saturday. It was one of those warm, soft, dreamy days in October, characteristic of the Indian Summer that poets have so loved to dwell upon, and it was no wonder that the *élite* of the youth, beauty, wealth and fashion of the Empire City poured out *en masse* to Jerome Park to enjoy alike the glorious Autumnal weather, and the brilliant turf entertainment provided by the liberality of the American Jockey Club. The ground and Club stands were filled with beautiful and elegantly attired ladies, whose bewitching presence enhanced the charms of the scene. It was the largest attendance that had been present during the meeting, except on the "Kentucky Day," when that renowned champion of the turf ran his memorable race against time.

The Hurdle Race was the first event on the programme. It was a handicap for all ages, over two miles and eight hurdles, with gentleman riders only. The entries were *Tycoon*, *Zara*, *Roscoe*, *Rocks*, *Seacaucus*, *Gen. Williams* and *Ripley*, but the three last-named did not start. *Gen. Williams* would not accept the crushing weight put on him, and *Ripley* and *Seacaucus* were equally dissatisfied with their imposts. *Zara* was the favorite in the pools at first, but just before the start there was so strong a disposition to back *Tycoon*, (whose superb condition reflected credit on the skill and care of his able trainer, TOMMY LEE,) that he became as good a favorite, or better than the promising young filly. At the close, *Tycoon* brought $125; *Zara*, $100; *Roscoe*, $13, and *Rocks*, $15. *Roscoe* has shown in public before, having run at Paterson last year under the name of *Kemper*, but *Rocks* had never appeared on the turf previously, and from the miserable exhibition he made it is doubtful if ever he will attempt to do so again. The race admits of little description: *Zara* led over the first hurdle, with *Tycoon* second and *Rocks* third. At the second hurdle, at the foot of the Club-house Hill, and immediately opposite the Grand Stand, *Zara*, who was leading, attempted to take both the hurdle and the fence, but fell, throwing her jockey (Mr. DE RIVIERE) heavily and rolling over him. A thrill of horror ran through the vast assemblage as it was seen that the unfortunate jockey lay motionless on the ground, and the fear became general that another life had been sacrificed. The deep anxiety that pervaded the spectators was, however, subsequently allayed by the official announcement that the jockey was only stunned and was rapidly recovering; and this grateful intelligence was confirmed a short time afterward by his appearance in the inclosure, walking around as if nothing had occurred. In the meantime *Tycoon* was left in possession of the lead, and his jockey, Mr. GORDON, riding him in fine artistic style, he had no difficulty in winning the race, although on the second time round he indulged *Roscoe*, who was ridden by Col. LYDIG, with the lead for about a quarter of a mile. *Rocks* fell at the fifth hurdle, but his rider, Mr. CHARLES LIVINGSTONE, fortunately escaped without injury. *Tycoon* won in a canter by six lengths, *Roscoe* being the only horse left to oppose him. Time, 4:36¼.

The second race was for all ages, dash of a mile and three-quarters, welter-weights, (by which is meant that horses have to carry twenty-eight pounds more than the usual weight for age,) with gentlemen-riders. There were seven entries, and all except Mr. MORRIS' *No. 3* started. They were *Red Dick*, ridden by Mr. SLAUGHTER; *General Mc Mahon*, with Mr. GORDON (who rode the winner of the hurdle race) up; *Captain Moore*, ridden by Mr. MC DOUGALL; *Climax*, with Mr. CHAS. LIVINGSTON up; *Tar River, Jr.*, with Mr. J. SMITH, and *Free Lance*, with Mr. ARMSTRONG in the saddle. It was a very heavy betting race, *Red Dick* and *General McMahon* ranking nearly equal in public estimation. In one pool sold just before the start, *Red Dick* brought $565; *McMahon*, $500; *Captain Moore*, $120; *Cliamx*, $35, and the other two coupled $50. *Red Dick*, with *Captain Moore* in waiting, *Climax* third, and *Gen. McMahon* next, made the running throughout; the former keeping a lead of two lengths until half way up the stretch, when, too much use having been made of *Red Dick* he began to flag, and *Captain Moore* challenging him opposite the stand, a splendid set-to resulted in the latter beating him across the string by a length; *Climax* second, ten lengths before the *General*, and the other two beaten off. Time—3-17¼.

The Champagne Stakes, for two-year olds, was the third race. The distance was one mile; the entrance $50 each, play or pay, and the added money, $500. There were thirteen nominations, of which seven started. Mr. MORRIS was represented by *Bonsted*, the colt by *Eclipse*, out of *Vanity*, who won the two-year old sweepstakes race of $1,000 each the week before, beating Mr. SANFORD's *Northumberland*, who represented him on this occasion; Major BACON started his *Sea Breeze* filly; Col. MCDANIELS his *Planet* and *Adelgisa*, a filly named *Sarah B*, and Mr. REED started three of his Breckenridge stock, although Mr. DOWLING now owns one of them, the sister to *Morrissey*, and Mr. PAUL WOODS another, the daughter of *Rebecca*. Mr. MORRIS' colt was a great favorite, selling in one pool, which was an average of the rest, for $1,015; *Northumberland*, who is a full brother to *Norfolk*, for $690, *Sarah B.* for $100, *Bacon* for $150, and *Reed* for $110. There was considerable difficulty, as indeed is nearly always the case with two-year-olds, in getting them off together, and the flag fell to a wretched start, the favorite and Mr. SANFORD's colt being several lengths behind. In races where so much money is at issue, a little patience and carefulness ought to be exercised by the starter. In this case MCDANIEL's filly got three lengths the best of the start; Mr. READ's filly next, and the *Seabreeze* third. At the quarter-pole *Sarah B.* still held her own, the *Seabreeze* filly taking second place, and beyond the favorite becoming third in going around the club-house bend, the positions continued unaltered throughout, for the lead the daughter of *Planet* and *Adelgisa* had gained at the start she never afterward lost, and she won cleverly by two lengths in 1:49; BACON's filly second and the favorite third.

The consolation purse of $600, for all ages, two miles, had six entries, and all except *Julius* started. These were *Morrissy*, *Redwing*, *Onward*, *Local* and *Stonewall Jackson*. The latter was a great favorite, as he had shown himself a very game and fast horse during his successful career on the Western and Southern turf. *Onward's* partisans were not so sanguine about him as they would otherwise have been, in consequence of his double defeat by *Local* and *Morrissy*, last Saturday in the handicap race of two miles and three-quarters and four mile dash. Many, however, who saw him take a rattling gallop around the track just before the race, to warm him up, liked him exceedingly as he moved in his accustomed free, fine style, and they bought him in pools steadily. *Local* also was strongly supported, and his philosophic trainer, Dr. WELDON, was very confident of his ability to beat the favorite and win the race. In the pools *Stonewall Jackson* brought $450; *Onward*, $200; *Local*, $275; *Morrissy*, $80, and *Redwing* $50. *Morrissy* made the running with *Local* close up, and the favorite last but one for the first quarter mile, when *Local* went in front, and as they passed the score on the first mile *Onward* and the latter were lapped, *Stonewall* third and *Redwing* fourth. At the quarter on the second mile *Onward* was a length and a half before *Local*, who was six lengths before *Stonewall*, and *Redwing* last. They ran thus to the three-quarter pole, where *Morrissy*, passing his horses, took second place, and half way up the stretch he challenged *Onward*, and a magnificent finish resulted in the latter beating him by a neck across the score, *Local* two lengths behind and *Stonewall* fourth. Time, 3:38¼.

The three-year-old sweepstakes, two-mile heats, $50 entrance, play or pay, with $1,000 added, carrying 95 pounds, *Ruthless* excluded, had twelve entries, and of these five started, viz.: *Fanny Cheatham*, *Conolly*, *Clement*, *Flora McIvor* and *De Courcy*. In the pools *Fanny Cheatham* sold for $1,625; *Conolly*, $1,000; *De Courcy*, $235, and the other two $200.

FIRST HEAT.—The favorite jumped off with the lead, with *De Courcy* second, and they ran thus to the quarter pole, where *Conolly* passed *De Courcy* and made play for *Fanny*. The latter, however, shook off every attempt that GILPATRICK, on *Conolly*, made to reach her, and won very easily at the finish by three lengths; *De Courcy* third, and *Clement*, who did not go for the heat, last. Time, 3:43.

SECOND HEAT.—Betting $100 to $25 on *Fanny Cheatham* against the field. *Clement* forced the running at a fast pace for the first mile, with the favorite waiting a couple of lengths behind. At the quarter pole she went up, raced with him a few strides, quitted him with seeming ease, and although *Conolly* on the last quarter made a desperate effort to reach her, she won the heat and race cleverly by two lengths in 3:38¼.

Curious Attempt to Swindle Canadians.

From the Montreal Witness, Oct. 24.

Circulars are being sent over Canada by a person in London, England, promising to those who will be verdant enough to send him £10 sterling a weekly dividend of £60 sterling, less his commission of ten per cent. This is surely gain enough, but to those who invest larger sums the proportionate gain becomes very much greater. Thus for an investment of £50 he will return £700 a week, less his commission—leaving £630 clear, or equal to more than £32,000 in a year for a poor £50 note to begin with! Surely—as the hair-restorers have it about baldness—there can be no excuse for poverty after this. The way in which these vast and certain dividends are to be obtained is as unique as their amount. The advertiser has discovered the secret of betting in horse-races, so as to make certain of winning in every case, or, as he styles it, landing his bets; and, with this El Dorado at his command, he is to make the fortunes of all who trust their money to him.

An Accident at the Hoosac Tunnel.

A correspondent of the Boston *Journal* gives the subjoined account of an accident which occurred at the Hoosac Tunnel a few weeks ago, the sailor mentioned as sustaining his three companions being THOMAS MALLORY, who, after the serious accident caused by the explosion on the 19th inst., went down a single rope to ascertain the fate of the men who had been at work in the shaft. The writer says:

"As the shaft proceeds down, at about every 20 feet holes are dug in the sides of the shaft to receive the ends of the timbers on which to lay a floor, and as laying this floor is always considered dangerous and requiring all the hoisting apparatus of the shaft, it is usually done when no other work is going on in the shaft. On this day a stick of timber had been sent down with four men on it. The utmost skill is required to shoot one end of the timber into the hole dug in the side of the shaft, and work the other end into the hole in the opposite side. The difficulty will be seen when you remember that the stick of timber is about twenty feet long, twelve inches square, suspended by a single rope, in this case 437 feet long, and 100 feet from the rocky bottom of the shaft, and the holes outside the centre of the shaft, with nothing to hold on by but the single rope and the timber on which the men are, in semi-darkness. The timber had been landed in its place, and as one of the men was standing he caught the heel of his boot and, losing his balance, he went over the side of the timber. In his fall he caught the man next him, and over he went; he also caught the man next, and he also followed, catching the last man, who was the sailor, who was sitting on the timber with his feet crossed under the timber. In a moment he was wheeled round the timber, with the other three men hanging to him, he with his head down, they upright. There they were, suspended to the timber only by the feet of the sailor clasped on the upper side of the timber, out of reach of the signal rope, a hundred feet from the rocky floor. After a short time of suspense the upper three felt themselves relieved of a weight, and in a few moments heard a heavy thud on the rocks below, by which they knew that one of their comrades had gone. He was quickly followed by a second, but from him groans proceeded, so that they knew he was still alive. The third now said to the sailor, "I suppose it will be my turn soon, as I cannot hold on much longer," but the sailor cheered him and told him that he would save him. He told him to swing himself, and when he could feel the timber with his feet to clasp it with them. After some time swinging he was enabled to do so, and after some further time to get up on the top of the timber. Relieved of the weight, the sailor, after resting himself as well as he could in his position, was also able to get up. There they lay for quite a time. Finally the sailor got up and went to the signal rope and signalized: "Serious accident. Send help." But how was help to reach them? The only communication was by the rope still attached to the timber, and the men were too much exhausted to unfasten it. Another sailor soon solved the problem by clasping the wire rope and sliding down the 437 feet. Arriving at the timber he asked for the other men. All they could say was that they were gone. "Oh, well, keep up a good heart, we will be soon down to help you," he said, and quickly unfastened the rope, and attaching it to his body he was drawn up. He quickly got a cage, some more men descended, and succeeded in getting the two men into the cage, and they were all drawn to the surface. As soon as the sailor found himself safe, he says, "now, that is all over, let us go down and see about the others," and nothing would prevail to prevent his going down, only to find the first one that fell a broken mass, the second still alive, but he only lived about eight hours after being drawn up.

A Willful Murder at Sea.

From the Portland (Me.) Press, Oct. 24.

Information has been received of a sad affair which took place on board of one of WILLIAMS & GLIDDEN's line of packet ships, the *Fearless*, commanded by Capt. JOHN H. DREW, of Hallowell, on her late passage from Boston to San Francisco. The ship was off Cape Horn, where for several days she was in great peril by one of the most terrible gales ever experienced in June—the dead of Winter. During this gale it seems that the third mate insulted his superior officer, the second mate, by some offensive language, on account of which the latter kicked the former. After the second mate had retired to his berth (they occupied the same cabin,) the third mate, resolved on revenge, proceeded to their room below, unlocked his chest, took therefrom his loaded revolver, and approaching his victim's bunk, fired twice at him. Both balls took effect, but were not so immediately fatal but that the wounded man was able to spring upon his assassin and raise the cry of murder. When Capt. DREW and others with him reached the scene, the murderer had his victim under him upon the floor and was endeavoring to break his head open with the butt of his pistol which, on seeing the Captain approaching, he instantly turned and blew the second mate's brains out with a fresh discharge. The murderer was immediately seized, put in irons and kept in confinement for the rest of the voyage, till the ship arrived in San Francisco, which was upon the 9th of September last, when he was delivered up to the United States authorities. The event was a most painful one to Capt. DREW and all on board. It took place at a time when the ship needed the help of the entire crew in a fearful storm; four sailors were already on the sick list, and this affair deprived her of two more men. With great difficulty the ship survived the hurricane, and reached her destination as above stated. We know not the name of the murdered man or of his assassin. The first had been in the same ship with Capt. DREW his two previous voyages around the world, and was a good officer. The murderer belonged near Salem, Mass., where, we understand, he sustained a good reputation.

Orphans of the Orissa Famine.

There are, says a correspondent, 1,700 orphans by this time in Orissa and Midnapore alone. I find that the total number from the first, in the hands of the missionaries, has been 2,673 in these districts, besides the many in Ganjam and Chota Nagpore. Of these, 282 have died, 183 have been claimed or have absconded, and 1,450—now increased to 1,700—were left on the 18th of July last. Those who survived the first week in the orphanage have thriven, but the majority of the 282 were emaciated creatures—almost eaten up of worms in some cases—who died from excess of want. Most pathetic are the descriptions of the missions, both Protestant and Roman Catholic. Nothing in the blue-books gives such a horrible idea of what that great famine was. Parents lost all natural affection for their children. Read this from Mr. BUCKLEY, Baptist missionary of Cuttack: "It has been more affecting than we know how to express to hear one after another say, in reply to questions proposed, 'Father dead; mother dead; brother dead; sister dead; all dead. I have not a friend or a relative anywhere.' Often this was said without much feeling, but in the case of others the tremulous voice and falling tear showed how sorrowful they felt at the recollections of their desolate homes. When inquiry was made as to the cause of death it was touching to hear in hundreds of instances the same sad reply. 'They pined away for want of food, and died.' Pestilence had swept away many, and it was sad to hear several say that both father and mother had died on the same day from the dreaded cholera. The parents of many had died at the relief centres. They had clung to their homes in the vain hope of obtaining relief till too deeply famine-stricken to recover. Several sad stories were told us of cruel stepmothers and others still more deeply sad, of the heartless neglect of fathers and mothers whose natural affection the pangs of famine had destroyed. Fathers unable to provide for their families had left wife and children to their fate, and fled to some distant place in the hope of securing remunerative employment; and mothers, forgetting the compassionate tenderness which the Creator has implanted in woman's heart, left their offspring to languish and die. One little child that we recovered had been partly buried in the sand by her who should have watched over and protected her."

A Vintagers' Statute Fair in France.

The Paris *Presse* gives an interesting account of the Vintagers' (statute) Fair, which is held every year at Argenteuil the night before the opening of the vintage, and which took place on Thursday, Oct. 3. It is impossible (says that journal) to form an idea without being present of the peculiar features of this gathering, which is of the most exciting and tumultuous kind imaginable. A whole population of many thousands—men, women and young girls—arrive successively in dense groups from all the villages in the environs, and install themselves, not in public houses, but on the thresholds of private domiciles, in the roads, and on the pavements of the streets. At nightfall circulation begins to be a difficult process, and all the roads and pathways leading to the town, already crowded with people, continue to pour in large accessions to the number of these rustic visitors, so that by 11 o'clock at night it is barely possible to penetrate these agglomerated masses, whose undulations make one think of the waters of the sea. What a scene for a painter? The little town is now nothing more than an immense bivouac, the surplus population being estimated at 12,000 strangers. Some dance the *farandoles*, others are singing rondos; some, again, are sleeping, or trying to sleep, upon the ground; others quarreling, shouting and pushing one another about; while in many places fires are lighted, and potatoes and chestnuts are cooked on wood cinders. No migratory encampment on the plains of Africa ever presented so strange and original a spectacle. Police agents pass the night in the midst of this immense crowd, to keep the disorder within moderate bounds; and their duty on this occasion is no sinecure, for they have much to do to suppress the affrays which are constantly taking place. These officers are assisted by detachments of brigades from Saint Germain and Saint Cloud. The vine-growers do not arrive at the fair until about 3 o'clock in the morning, when all singing ceases, as if by some irresistible command; angry disputants calm down, the sleepers awake, and each cultivator is immediately surrounded, interrogated, and beset by troops of vintagers clamoring to be hired, all boasting of their qualities and aptitudes, and all speaking at the same time—a veritable hubbub. Towards 5 o'clock in the morning the bargains are all made, and then the filing off begins. The vine-growers, like officers commanding a regiment, advance toward home, followed by their little army of vintagers, whose joyous songs awake the echoes of the surrounding neighborhood. About 8,000 vintagers were this year engaged, and in marching to their destination, the whole country between Cormeilles and Argenteuil, a space of five kilometres, was occupied by these pacific legions of workpeople. The period of the wine harvest is in these districts a sort of *fete* time, and the neighboring villages, associating themselves with the universal hilarity, appear to shake off the monotony of their existence, and to live a new life.

GENERAL ITEMS.

J. A. CRAIG, a colored man who was formerly a slave, spoke at a Radical meeting in New-Orleans, on the evening of the 21st inst., against the introduction of Chinese coolie labor into the cotton and cane fields of Louisiana. He declared the coolie to be an ignorant being, particularly as regards our peculiar civilization, and comes in direct conflict with the natural toilers of the soil. "I do not speak of African Slavery as a principle," he said, "but as a fact which has existed, but which now, thank God, is happily abolished, giving the black laborer as well as the white an equal chance. Now this proposed introduction of foreign labor Mr. CRAIG claims to be an infringement on the natural rights of the American laborer, both white and black. "I have," says he, "no objections to an immigration which will till our soil and assist in redeeming our waste lands, but an immigration which will fill our jails, our lunatic asylums and our State prisons, I abhor."

The Mobile *Tribune* says that a lady was arrested in that city last week by a negro policeman and taken to the guard-house on the charge of using insulting language to him. Her son-in-law offered to pay $100 in cash as security for her appearance, but the negro policeman refused to accept it. The Mayor dismissed the charge, but informed the lady that she must be more guarded in her language concerning the Police force and city officers. The *Tribune* asserts that the negro had a difficulty with the lady about a cow some ten years since, and that, having harbored ill-feeling against her, he has watched for a pretext to get her into trouble since he has been on the force.

Elections for a Convention have been held in Louisiana, Alabama and Virginia, and the Convention carried in each of the States. The Convention has been called to meet in Alabama on the 5th of November, and in Louisiana on the 23d of November. Elections will take place in other States as follows: Georgia, Oct. 29, 30 and 31; Florida, Nov. 14, 15 and 16; South Carolina and North Carolina, Nov. 19 and 20; Arkansas and Mississippi, Nov. 5 and 6. In Texas, we think, the election has not yet been ordered.

ALFRED HOYT was sentenced at Faribault, Minn., on the 19th inst., to be hanged for the murder of JOSIAH E. STAMFORD, in Bridgewater, Rice County, in the same State, on the 30th of April last. The prisoner appeared as calm as usual while receiving his sentence, and told the Sheriff, on his way back to jail, that "he wasn't so big a fool as not to know how it was coming out as soon as he had heard the testimony against him."

The New-Orleans *Tribune*, a paper conducted by colored men, urges that the colored children be admitted to the public schools, and says: "If the whites do not wish their children to go to the same schools with ours, they have the right to send them to private schools or keep them at home."

RAPHAEL SEMMES has notified the people of Columbus, Miss., that he will entertain and enlighten them by a series of lectures on scientific subjects and the *Alabama*, to commence on Saturday evening, Nov. 2. He intends to lecture at several places in Mississippi and Alabama during the Winter.

During the four and a half months that have elapsed since the Bankrupt Law went into operation, only forty-seven persons in Louisiana have applied for permission to avail themselves of its privileges.

Hon. B. F. MOORE, of Raleigh, has written a letter declining to participate in the North Carolina Conservative Convention. He favors calling a Convention under the terms of the Military Reconstruction Bills.

The Wilmington (N. C.) *Post* says that D. E. BOOKER, Jr., for killing R. H. GLASS, editor of the Lynchburgh (Va.) *Republican*, was one day last week fined $250 and imprisoned twenty-four hours.

The Louisiana State Fair has been postponed until Dec. 23, on account of the prevalence of the yellow fever in New-Orleans.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART I.

Held by Ingraham, J.

The Oyer and Terminer will be in session. No civil calendar.

Parts I. and II.

Adjourned for the Term.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Adjourned to Nov. 4.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Sutherland, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.—Calendar called at 12 M.—Reserved Cases.

Nos.		Nos.	
45	Moore vs. Schooley.	190	Weed vs. Chapin.
70	Patterson vs. Bloomer.	198	Salamon vs. Hall.
82	Grover vs. Strong.	213	Grover vs. Swan.
89	Hallgarten vs. Lane.	260	Gottschalk vs. Zorn.
90	Hallgarten vs. Lane.	262	Lasher vs. Lasher.
91	Ross vs. Union Pacific Railroad Co., E. D.	271	Foshay vs. Johnson.
92	Butler vs. Tappan.	273	Daly vs. Ericsson.
110	In re. Propeller Jack Jewett.	294	Bruce vs. Price.
		316	Curtis vs. De Courcey.
		319	Wilmerding vs. Benest.
114	Curtine vs. Crowley.	336	Mayer vs. National Express Trans. Co.
161	National Park Bank vs. Campbell.	337	Akin vs. Martin.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERMS.

Adjourned for the term.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERMS.

Adjourned for the term.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Held by Gross, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.

Nos.		Nos.	
130	Geoghegan vs. Neuman.	244½	Ellis vs. Sonoski.
—	Mayer vs. Richardson.	245½	Gottschalk vs. Blayer.
—	Latner vs. Simmons.	246½	Central Park Co. vs. Bleecker-st. R. R. Co.
—	Haughwout vs. Balcom.		
—	Kruger vs. Nebenzahl.	247½	Schroeder vs. Schaefert.
—	North vs. Corning.		
211	Balzer vs. Kuster.	248½	Talpane vs. Kingman.
181½	Baunn vs. King.	249½	Reilly vs. Kingman.
121½	Waller vs. Killoran.	250½	Lerov vs. Hamblen.
—	Green vs. Geigerman.	251½	Man. B. & M. Co. vs. Weichman.
—	Campbell vs. Moore.		
243½	Bryen vs. Purdy.		

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

STATE INSOLVENT LAWS—WHEN THEY MAY BE PASSED—CERTIFICATES OF DISCHARGE UNDER SUCH LAWS—THEIR TERRITORIAL OPERATION.

Winthrop W. Gilman vs. John Lockwood.—In error to the Circuit Court for the District of Wisconsin.

John Lockwood, a citizen of Wisconsin, made at Milwaukee, May 14, 1865, his promissory note, payable there, for $3,127 11.

The plaintiff, a citizen of New-York, sued to recover on this note, and the defendant interposed insolvent proceedings in the Circuit Court for Wisconsin, to which the plaintiff was a party, under the laws of Wisconsin, but in which he actually took no part. To the plea the plaintiff demurred. The demurrer was overruled, and judgment for the defendant entered, from which this appeal was taken. Mr. Justice CLIFFORD delivered the opinion of the Court:

Amended plea of the defendant admitted, as the declaration alleged, that the plaintiff, when the note was made and delivered, was a citizen of the State of New-York, and that the defendant was a citizen of the State of Wisconsin, where the note is dated and was executed. Action was assumpsit to recover the amount of a certain promissory note described in the notice of claim annexed to the declaration. Defendant pleaded his discharge in insolvency from all his debts prior to the commencement of the action under the insolvent laws of the State where he resides, and where the contract was executed between the parties. Plaintiff demurred specially to the plea, and the defendant joined in demurrer. Causes of demurrer chosen were: 1. That the plea tendered an immaterial issue. 2. That the Insolvent Court exceeded its jurisdiction in the attempting to determine the rights of the plaintiff under this contract, as he was a citizen of another State, and never became a party to the proceedings in insolvency. 3. That the discharge in insolvency set up in defendant's plea is nugatory, because the insolvent law of the State as to the plaintiff is unconstitutional and void. Circuit Court overruled the demurrer, and rendered judgment for the defendant, whereupon the plaintiff sued out this writ of error, and removed the cause into this Court. State Legislatures may pass insolvent laws provided there be no act of Congress establishing a uniform system of bankruptcy conflicting with their provisions, and provided that the law itself be so framed that it does not impair the obligation of contracts. Certificates of discharge, however, granted under such a law, cannot be pleaded in bar of an action brought by a citizen of another State in the Courts of the United States, or of any other State than that where the discharge was obtained, unless it appear that the plaintiff proved his debt against the defendant's estate in insolvency or in some manner became a party to the proceedings. Insolvent laws of one State cannot discharge the contracts of citizens of other States, because such laws have no extra territorial operation, and consequently the tribunal sitting under them, unless in cases where a citizen of such other State voluntarily becomes a party to the proceedings, has no jurisdiction of the case. (Baldwin vs. Hale, 1 Wall 223: Baldwin vs. Bank of Newbury, 1 Wall 234.) Unquestionably the decision in those cases controls the present case and renders further remarks upon the subject unnecessary. Demurrer should have been sustained. Judgment reversed with costs, and the cause remanded for further proceedings in conformity to the opinion of this Court.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—OCT. 26, 1867.

$10,000	U. S. 6s, '81, R.	111¾	100	Adams Ex.	[illegible]
10,000	do	111¾	100	do	[illegible]
25,000	U. S. 6s, '81, C.	112¾	100	Wells Fargo Ex.	[illegible]
5,000	U. S. 6s 5-20s, C. '64	109¼	100	Mer. Union Ex.	[illegible]
			72	do	[illegible]
87,000	U. S. 5-20s, C. '65, New	107¾	75	do	[illegible]
4,000	do	107¾	100	do	[illegible]
50,000	U. S. 5-20s, C. '67, New Is.	107¾	4	Amer. Ex.	[illegible]
25,000	U. S. 6s, 10-40s, R.	100¾	1100	N. Y. Cen.	112
150,000	do	100¾	100	do s10	112
40,000	U. S. 5s, 10-40s, C.	100¾	100	do s30	111¾
5,000	Tr. Notes, 73-10s, 2d series	105¼	100	Erie R.	[illegible]
10,000	do 3d Series	105¼	600	do	[illegible]
86,500	do	105¼	100	Erie Railroad P.	[illegible]
10,000	Tenn. St. 6s, new	60¾	100	Bos. Hart. & Erie	[illegible]
1,000	do	[illegible]	100	Hud. Riv. R. s30	[illegible]
1,000	Missouri 6s	106	100	Mich. Cen. R.	[illegible]
10,000	do	106¼	200	Clev. & Pitts.	[illegible]
1,000	Virginia 6s, x c.	47	10	Cle. Col & Cin. R.	[illegible]
3,000	Mo. 6s, H. & St. Jo. Issue	82¼	1500	[illegible]	[illegible]
45,000	O. & M. C.	25	400	do	[illegible]
5,000	Ohio & M. 1st M.	88½	100	do b60	[illegible]
3,000	N. Y. Cen. 6s, '87	94	700	do	[illegible]
1,000	Mich. So. S.F.B.	100¾	400	M. S. & N. I.	[illegible]
9,000	To. & W. 1st M. Ex	88	100	do	[illegible]
1,000	do	88½	2000	Chi. & N. W.	[illegible]
1,000	N.Y. & N.H.B. 6s	97	100	Chic. & N. W. P.	[illegible]
11,000	G. Wt. R. 2d M.	73	200	do	[illegible]
3,000	C. & R. I. & P. R. 7s	91¼	100	do b30	[illegible]
10,000	P., Ft. W. & C. 2d.	17	100	do s30	[illegible]
6,000	Chic. & R. I. 1st M.	102	50	do	[illegible]
1,000	Harlem 3d M.	99¾	100	do	[illegible]
20	Fourth Nat. Bank	106	400	Clev. & Tol. R.	[illegible]
8,0	West. U. Tel.	34	100	do	[illegible]
200	do	34¼	100	Chi. & R. I.	[illegible]
200	do 2d call	34¾	100	do	[illegible]
200	Boston W. P.	16¾	20	do	[illegible]
300	do	16¾	35	Chic. B. & Q. R.	[illegible]
100	Quick. Min. Co.	19	25	do	[illegible]
200	Mariposa Pr.	14¾	100	M. & P. D. C. 1st P.	[illegible]
500	Pac. M. S. Co.	145	200	Mil. & St. P. R.	[illegible]
100	do s30	144	200	Mil. & St. Paul P.	[illegible]
400	Atlantic Mail	118	200	Del., L. & W.	110
20	Del. & Hud. C.	147	200	T. W. & W.	[illegible]
10,000	Missouri 6s	106¼	100	P., F. W. & Chi.	[illegible]
20	Panama R.	[illegible]	100	do	[illegible]
100	P., Ft. W. & C.	97¼	850	do	[illegible]
			25	do	[illegible]
			50	do	[illegible]
			200	Chi. & N. W. R.	[illegible]
			50	Chic. & R. I.	[illegible]

SECOND BOARD.

$159,000	U. S. 6s '81, C	112¾	200	U. S. Ex. Co.	[illegible]
75,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s, C. '62	112¾	100	do b30	[illegible]
			100	do	[illegible]
75,000	do	113	30	Mer. U. Ex.	[illegible]
500	U. S. 5-20s, C., '65 new	107¾	240	Reading R.	[illegible]
15,000	Missouri 6s	107	100	M. So. & N.	[illegible]
4,000	Tenn 5s, ex-c.	63¾	400	Cleve. & Pitts.	[illegible]
2,000	Tenn. 6s new	60¾	200	do	[illegible]
23,000	do	68½	250	Chi. & N. W. R.	[illegible]
20,000	O. & M. C.	26¾	100	do	[illegible]
200	West. U. T.	34¼	250	Chic. & N. W. Pr.	[illegible]
200	Bos. Water P.	17	10	Chic. & R. I.	[illegible]
100	Pacific Mail	145¼	10	Tol. W. & W.	[illegible]
100	do	146	200	do	[illegible]
200	Erie R.	73¼	200	Tol., W. & W. Pr. x-d	[illegible]
800	do	73¾	100	P. F. W. & C.	[illegible]
100	Erie R. Pfd.	77	50	Chi. & Alton P.	125
100	N. Y. Cen.	112¾	100	Alt. & T. H. Pr.	65
200	Adams Ex. Co.	67	200	Del., L. & W. R.	[illegible]
300	Mil. & St. P. R.	44	300	do	110

OPEN BOARD—10 A. M.

100	Cum. Coal	26	600	Mich. S. & N. I.	79¾
100	Adams Ex.	67	200	do c	79¾
300	Quick. Min. Co.	18¾	100	do b10	79¾
200	do	18¾	100	do b3	79
500	Pacific Mail	145	400	do	79
200	West. U. Tel.	33¾	100	do c	79
200	do	33¾	200	do b3	79
600	do	34	800	Clev. & Tol. R.	[illegible]
100	do c	31	400	Clev. & Pitts.	[illegible]
100	do b10	34¾	1000	do	[illegible]
100	do b3	34¾	400	do	[illegible]
300	N. Y. Cen.	112	200	do	[illegible]
100	do b3	112¾	200	Chic. R. I. & P.	[illegible]
200	do	112¾	100	do	[illegible]
100	do s10	112	100	do b3	[illegible]
100	do b3	112¾	300	Chi. & N. W. R.	[illegible]
800	Erie R.	72¾	200	do b3	[illegible]
300	do c	72¾	400	do	[illegible]
1100	do	72¾	2800	Chic. & N. W. Pf.	[illegible]
500	do b3	72¾	200	do b10	[illegible]
200	do	72¾	600	do	[illegible]
600	do s3	72¾	100	P., F. W. & C.	[illegible]
300	Mil. & St. P. Pfd.	63	100	do	97
200	do	63	100	do	[illegible]
200	Reading R. b3	96¼			

OPEN BOARD—1 P. M.

700	Boston W. P.	17	400	N. Y. Cen.	112¾
5	Am. Ex. Co.	67½	200	do b3	112¾
100	Cum. Coal b30	26	300	Mich. S. & N. I.	79¾
500	Quicksilver	18¾	100	do c	79¾
100	Wells, F. & Co. Ex	53¾	200	Mil. & St. P. Pr.	64
100	West. Union T. b3	34¾	300	C., R. I. & P.	[illegible]
100	Reading R.	96¼	200	do	[illegible]
600	Erie R.	73¾	500	do b3	[illegible]
200	do b10	73¾	600	Chi. & N. W.	[illegible]
3100	do	73¼	800	do b3	[illegible]
800	do	73¾	1500	do	[illegible]
200	do b10	73¾	200	do s3	[illegible]
200	do s10	73¼	100	do	[illegible]
200	do b5	73¾	800	Chic. & N.W. Pf.	[illegible]
200	do s4	73¼	100	P., F. W. & C. b3	96

OPEN BOARD—3½ P. M.

10	Mer. U. Ex.	27	400	Erie Railroad	72¾
100	Pacific Mail	145¾	1800	do	73
200	West. U. Tel.	34	200	do s3	72¾
200	N.Y. Cen. R.	112¾	200	M. S. & N. I. R.	79
300	do	112¾	100	Chi., R. I. & P.	[illegible]
100	do b3	112¾	100	Chi. & N. W.	47¾
100	Hud. R. R.	126	100	Chi. & N. W. Pf.	[illegible]
200	Reading R. b3	96¾	100	Pitts. Ft. W. & Chi.	97¼

MONDAY, Oct. 28—A. M.

The Trade of the past week was not generally satisfactory to the Dry Goods interest, either Foreign or Domestic. Business has fallen off much sooner than was expected, although it is not improbable that the Southern trade, kept back by the severe visitation of the yellow fever in the Gulf States, will be favorably felt later in the season. There is a fair business doing in the staple articles of General Foreign Merchandise, and marked activity is at present experienced on the Corn Exchange and in the Export movement of Grain, Provisions and Cotton. Of course freights are correspondingly active. The receipts of Cotton by the coast steamers, &c., are nearly 12,000 bales for the week, and the export demand is improving with the better quotations from Liverpool. The new crop estimates now range from 2,400,000 to 2,800,000 bales. The absence of early frost and the present fine picking weather have raised these estimates, on an average, about 300,000 bales. The early receipts at New-Orleans and Galveston are, of course, greatly retarded by the presence of the fever. The high prices for Wheat and Flour and Indian Corn, quoted by Cable from Liverpool, are stimulating the receipts here by Canal and Rail, besides contributing to the general export movement.

The market was better supplied last week with money at 7 ₩ cent. than in the previous fortnight, although the preference of lenders continues so decided for call loans, on ample stock collateral, that little or no relief is experienced in the negotiation of Merchant paper. Near the close of the week 6 ₩ cent. was accepted from the Brokers in the Public Funds, and nearly all the United States Bonds improved from ⅜ to 1 ₩ cent., while Gold declined 2@2¼ ₩ cent. The best of the Railway Stocks, except New-York Central, were singularly weak up to Friday night, notwithstanding the seeming ease in Money and the disposition to advance the non-dividend Roads, like Erie and Northwest. But the truth seems to be that a strong bearish interest is still at work against the general Stock Exchange market, and certain parties to this movement, who have not been able otherwise to break down the opposing speculation in Erie and Northwest, have gone heavily short of nearly all the other Roads in the absence of any special support to keep them up. At the close of the week, New-York Central marked an advance of 2 ₩ cent on the quotation of the previous Saturday; Erie, 3 ₩ cent., and Northwest Common, 2 ₩ cent.; while Rock Island shows a decline of 1 ₩ cent.; Fort Wayne, 2 ₩ cent.; Reading, 3 ₩ cent.; Toledo, 3 ₩ cent., and Pittsburgh, 1¼ ₩ cent.—all these being regular Dividend Stocks. They attracted a partially better demand on Saturday, and it is probable the inconsistencies in the general list will be corrected this week.

The Import Entries for the past week, including the Dry Goods return in our last paper, amount to $2,617,854, against the total entries of $5,557,777 same week last year. The Export Clearances of Domestic Produce amount to $4,355,743, against $4,680,109 same week last year. The Export of Specie amounts to $214,696, against $458,198 same week last year. The Customs of the week are $1,754,000. The receipts of Cotton, coastwise and by railroad, are 11,923 bales. The number of Emigrant passengers arrived during the week, 4,630.

The gold values of the Import entries of foreign merchandise at New-York since Jan. 1, 1867, the beginning of the current calendar year, are officially (to Oct. 1) and semi-officially (since) reported as follows—the entries of foreign specie being omitted:

January	$20,852,386	Aug.	23,732,798
February	25,494,290	Sept.	20,681,849
March	21,387,107	Oct. 5	4,028,403
April	25,361,585	Oct. 12	4,191,306
May	21,475,525	Oct. 19	5,281,277
June	20,478,305	Oct. 26	2,617,854
July	$23,020,264		

Total since Jan. 1	$218,589,819
Against same date 1866	253,533,288
Decrease since Jan. 1	$34,943,469

The Currency value of the Exports of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods from New-York, including foreign articles reëxported, since Jan. 1, 1867, are as follows, the figures be-

ing officially reported to Oct. 1 by months and since semi-officially by weeks:

January	$13,448,647	August	12,857,363
February	15,422,506	Sept.	12,002,429
March	20,475,226	Oct. 1	3,339,168
April	17,863,596	Oct. 8	2,879,637
May	12,973,245	Oct. 15	3,134,664
June	15,103,120	Oct. 22	4,3 5,743
July	$14,068,861		
Total since Jan. 1			$148,207,998
Against same date, 1866			189,143,476
Decrease since Jan. 1			$40,875,522

Gold, Oct. 26, 1867 ..... 141¼ @ 142 per cent.
Gold, Oct. 27, 1866 ..... 139¼ per cent.

The Exports of Gold and Silver from New-York have been as follows since Jan 1:

January	$2,725,762	August	1,714,506
February	2,124,161	Sept.	2,201,959
March	1,881,141	Oct. 5	207,393
April	2,251,265	Oct. 12	473,478
May	9,043,154	Oct. 19	119,992
June	6,724,272	Oct. 26	214,696
July	$13,519,864		
Total since Jan. 1			$43,137,637
Against same date 1866			54,994,240
Decrease since Jan. 1			$11,856,563

The deliveries of California Gold and Silver at New-York since Jan. 1 are as follows:

January	$2,482,309	July	$2,679,712
February	1,739,880	August	3,953,650
March	1,913,975	September	2,616,981
April	3,102,788	Oct. 2	818,126
May	1,194,879	Oct. 10	431,006
June	2,752,316	Oct. 23	596,972
Total since Jan. 1			324,454,576
Against same date 1866			35,357,013
Decrease since Jan. 1			$10,904,437

The following are the Customs Receipts in Gold, and the Interest paid on the Public Debt in Gold, at the New-York office of the United States Treasury since Jan. 1:

	Customs Received.		Gold Interest Paid.
January	$8,920,384	January	$7,486,948
February	11,452,204	February	6,221,332
March	12,198,039	March	2,830,596
April	9,511,074	April	247,626
May	9,631,697	May	16,308,316
June	8,063,113	June	1,277,092
July	9,784,404	July	11,306,370
August	12,003,745	August	621,066
September	11,957,825	September	2,716,969
Oct. 5	1,852,001	Oct. 5	56,300
Oct. 12	2,197,001	Oct. 12	35,000
Oct. 19	2,113,000	Oct. 19	33,000
Oct. 26	1,754,000	Oct. 26	29,800
Total	$117,040,487	Total	$43,451,724
To date, 1866	114,527,636	To date, 1866	31,977,008

COURSE OF STOCK EXCHANGE FOR THE WEEK.

American Gold Coin	144@141¾
Old U. S. 5-20s, 1865	112@113½
Consolidated 5-20s	106¾@107¾
Seconds and Thirds, 7.30s	104¾@105¾
U. S. 6 per cents, 10-40s	100¼@100¾
New-York Central	110¾@112¾
New-York and Erie	69¾@73¾
Rock Island	98¾@98¾
Michigan Southern	75¾@77¾
Hudson River	127¼@127
Northwestern	45¾@47¾
Fort Wayne	72¾ 72¾
Western Union	33¾@34
Cleveland and Pittsburgh	83¾@83¾
Reading	99@99¾
Northwestern Preferred	66¾@66¾
Ohio and Mississippi Certificates	30¾@32½
Cleveland and Toledo	103¾@103¾
Pacific Mail	146¾@146¾
Western Union Telegraph	33¾@34
St. Paul Preferred	64½@64¾

The sales of Gold early on Saturday were at 141¼@142@142¼ per cent., but the rates soon declined to 141¼@141¾ per cent. The Cash Gold was made very scarce, and as much as ⅛@⅜ per cent. was paid for its use until Monday to adjust the settlements of the day. The impression prevailed that from and after to-day there will be no further difficulty in the supply of the Cash Gold, and we have reason to believe that the Treasury Office here will be prepared, under the authority of the Secretary of the Treasury, to advance, by way of accommodation, upon the First of November Interest Schedules, three or four days in anticipation of the regular day of payment. A large amount of the Coupons have already been scheduled and verified at the Office.

The gradual return to ease in the Money Market to the Stock Brokers for some days past has resulted in lowering the rate, on call, to 6 per cent. on pledge of the Public Funds, and 6@7 per cent. on approved Miscellaneous collateral. The strong Brokers were accommodated in most instances to-day at 6 per cent., without reference to their collateral. The Banks, as well as private lenders, appear to have more Money to place on call. The Banks on their returns to the Clearing House gain this week $2,000,000 in Greenbacks, while their Gold and Gold Notes are reduced $1,150,000 by the Customs Payments into the Treasury Office. The Loans and Deposits at Bank are much the same as last Monday—about half a million lower on both lines.

The Public Funds were generally higher than on Friday through the forenoon, and on the easy Money market and the Foreign quotations became quite excited later in the day, and the Gold-bearing Stocks all advanced ½@⅞ per cent., including the new 5-20s of 1867, although no less than $7,622,600 of this class have been issued from the Treasury for the week in exchange for the Second and Third Series of 7.30 per cents. The Railway market was also firmer at the Stock Exchange, and after an active day's business left off as follows as compared with the last quotations of Friday night:

	Frid.	Sat.		Frid.	Sat.
U. S. 10-40s	100¾	100¾	Northwest	47¾	47¾
U. S. 5-20s, 1862	112¾	113¼	do. pref.	66¾	66¾
U. S. Con. 5-20s	107¾	107¾	Rock Island	95¾	95¾
U. S. Centres	112	112¾	Fort Wayne	97¾	97¾
Coupons	72¾	72¾	W. U. Telegraph	33¾	34
Eastern	127	127	St. Paul Pref.	63	63¾
Erie	96	96¾	Pacific Mail	145	146
Mich. Southern	79	79¼	American Gold	141¾	141¾
Pittsburgh	82	82	Bills on London	108¾	109¾
Cleveland & Pitts.	83¾	83¾			

The following are the daily conversions, for the week, of the 7.30 cents, Second and Third Series, into United States 5-20s of 1867, January and July Interest:

Monday, 21st	$831,600
Tuesday, 22d	1,097,350
Wednesday, 23d	1,307,800
Thursday, 24th	2,016,350
Friday, 25th	1,251,650
Saturday, 26th	1,117,850
Total six days	$7,622,600

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States—the market late in the afternoon under considerable excitement on the 5-20s of 1862–65, May and November, and some talk of a "corner" in the deliveries of the 1862s:

6 per cent., 1867	142
6 per cent., reg., 1881	112¾
6's of 1881, 1881	112¾
5-20s registered, 1862	104¾
5-20 con., small, 1862	11-
5-20 5's of 1,000	113¾
5-20 5's of 1,000, 1864	110
5-20 5's of 1,000, 1865	110¼
5-20 5's of 1,000	110¾
5-20 con., 1865, new issue	107¼
5-20 con., 1867	107¾
Oregon 6's yearly, '81	107
5 per cent. reg., 1871	110
5 per cent. con., 1871	110
10-40 registered	100¾
10-40 5's of 1,000, 1874	100¾
7-10 3d series	105¾
7-10 3d series	105¾

And the following for the State Bonds:

N.Y. Reg. 6's loan	107¼
N. Y. 6's of '62 loan	107¼
N. Y. 6's of 5's loan, 1872	100
N. Y. 6's of 5's loan, 1873	100
N. Y. 6's of 5's loan, 1874	100
N. Y. 6's of 5's loan, 1875	100
N. Y. 6's of 5's loan, 1877	100
N. Y. 5's of 5's loan, 1874	91
Ohio 6's, 1881	102
Ohio 6's, 1886	102
Illinois C. bonds 1860	103¾
Illinois reg., 1868	100¾
Illinois coupon 6s, 1877	101¾
Illinois coupon 6s, 1879	101¾
Illinois 6's of War Loan	101¾
Tennessee 6's, ex-coupons	63¾
Tennessee new bds	63¾
Tennessee 6s, n. b. scrip	44¾
Georgia 6s	73
North Carolina 6s	60
N. C. 6s, ex coupons	50¾
North Car. 6s, n. bds	50¾
Missouri 6s	106
Missouri R. & St. Jo. is	82¾
Missouri R. Pacific R. 1s	106
California 7s	125
Connecticut 6s	100

And the following for the City Bank Stocks:

Manhattan	138
Merchants'	117
Mechanics'	119
America	138
City	200
National	107
Seventh Ward	110
State of New-York	110
American Exchange	114
Bank of North Am'a	106
Irving	106
Nassau	108
Shoe and Leather	112
Corn Exchange	120
Continental	105
Commonwealth	106
Impt'rs. & Traders'	110
Manuf'r & Merchants	105
Fourth National	106
Oriental Bank	135

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, Sub'n	94
N. Y. Cen. 7s, 1876	103
N. Y. Cen. 7s, con.	110
N. Y. Cen. 7s, 1865-76	110
Erie 1st Mort. 1867	106
Erie 7s, 2d ind., 1879	101¾
Erie 7s, 3d ind., 1883	90¾
Erie 7s, 4th ind., 1889	91
Erie 7s, 5th ind., 1898	89
Hud. R. 7s, 1st M., 1903	103
Hud. R. 7s, 2d M. S. F., '85	104
Harlem 1st M. '99-'72	103¼
Harlem 3d M., 1883	96¾
Mich. Cen. 8s, 1st M. '72	113
Mich. So. 7s, 2d M.	83¾
Mich. S. & N. I. S. F. 7 p. c.	100
Pac. R. 7s, guar. by Mo.	108¼
Mo. 6's, 1877	117¾
Alton & T. H. 2d M. pfd	83
Alton & T. H. 2d M. Inc.	80
Chi. & N. W. Eq'n. bds	82¼
Chi. & N. W. 1st M.	93
Con. 7 per cent. conv.	88
Tol. & W. 1st M. ext'd.	88
Tol. & W. 2d M.	81
Tol. & W. sq. bonds	99
Gt. Western 2d M. '93	73
Gal. & Chi. extended	101
Gal. & Chi. 2d M.	101
Chi. & R. I. 1st M.	107¼
Chi. & R. I. Con. 1s	91
N. Jersey Cen. 1st M.	101
Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch. 1st M.	104¾
Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch. 2d M.	97
Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch. 3d M.	84¼
Cleve. & P. 2d M.	94
Cleve. & P. 3d M. conv.	85
Cleve. & P. 4th M.	72
Chi. & Alton S. F. 1st M.	103
Chi. & Alton S. F. Inc.	90
Ohio & Miss. 1st mort.	88
Peninsula R. R. bonds	75
Mil. & St. Paul 2d M.	75
Chi. & Gt. E. 1st Mge.	68
N. Y. & N. H. 6s	97

The day's business at the office of the United States Assistant Treasurer was as follows: Total receipts, $2,596,342 47; payments, $1,862,007 32; balance, $114,634,224 56. The receipts include for Customs, $198,000; Gold Notes, $226,000.

We are requested to say that the National Bank of Commerce will pay on presentation the following overdue coupons on the Bonds of the State of Missouri: July 1, 1861, 3 per cent.; Jan. 1, 1862, 3 per cent.; July 1, 1862, 3 per cent.; Jan. 1, 1863, 3 per cent.; July 1, 1863, 3 per cent.—*in all fifteen per cent.* of the 36 per cent. overdue coupons now attached to the Bonds. The Bonds will be called up for dealings at the Stock Exchange Board from and after this morning *ex-5 coupons*—that is, with only 21 per cent. overdue coupons attached, in place of 36 per cent., as heretofore. The disbursements of Interest by the Bank of Commerce for this account will reach nearly three million of dollars. The State will probably pay *two* additional overdue coupons (or 6 per cent.) with the current 3 per cent. coupon due in January, on the 1st of January, 1868, and fund, at the same time, the remaining *five* overdue coupons, or 15 per cent., in a new 20 years 6 per cent. Bond. In this connection we take pleasure in giving place to the following letter on the "Financial Condition of Missouri," from a correctly-advised correspondent at St. Louis. It will be noticed that he takes the ground that there will be no actual necessity for funding any part of the overdue coupons whatever; but the State Treasurer appears to have placed $1,500,000 beyond the control, at present, of the Fund Commissioners:

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Now that our State is about to fully reëstablish its credit, it may be interesting to your readers to present an accurate and full report of its financial condition.

The debt of the State of Missouri may be comprised under three headings, viz.: Old State debt, Railroad debt and War debt.

The old State debt, amounting merely to $402,000, became due in 1862 and 1863, and was reserved by the issue of twenty-year six per cent. bonds, taken at par by the holders of the old bonds.

The War debt of the State of Missouri originally consisted of three items: Defence warrants, gamble check and Union Military bonds. The defence warrants amounted to $1,476,575, and were all canceled and burned last April. The gamble check for $150,000 has likewise been settled. The Union Military bonds amounted originally to $6,400,000. Of this amount there was redeemed by the 2d of May, 1865, the amount of $1,769,511; and on the 1st of October, 1866, the whole amount of outstanding Military bonds was estimated by the Auditor of the State at $2,902,166, which, according to the Auditor's estimate, ought to have been redeemed by the Military and other taxes of 1866. Nevertheless, the present Treasurer of the State has seen fit to set aside $1,500,000 of the money appropriated by the United States Government for the purpose of redeeming Military bonds still outstanding.

The Railroad debt of the State is as follows:

When Incurred.	For What Purpose.	When Due.	Amount.
1852-59	Pacific Railroad	1872-89	$7,000,000
1853-57	Han. and St. Jos. R.	1873-87	*3,000,000
1854-58	North Missouri R.	1874-88	4,350,000
1854-58	Iron Mountain R.	1874-89	3,501,000
1856-61	South W. Pacific R.	1876-91	4,500,000
1859-60	Platte County R.	1889-90	700,000
1857-59	Cairo and Fulton R.	1877-89	650,000
	Total		$23,701,000
Which has been diminished by the sale of railroads and bank stock			$1,450,000
Leaving the present debt of			$22,251,000

*Interest always paid by the road.

Of this debt the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad has always paid and still continues to pay its own interest on its own bonds, leaving the actual debt of the State at $19,251,000, bearing a semi-annual interest of $577,530.

It is well known that the State of Missouri stopped payment of the interest on its coupons in 1861, and hence each of the bonds mentioned above has twelve coupons attached to it, making its par value $1,360, or, with the January, 1868, coupons counted in, $1,390, which at the rate at which Missouri bonds were quoted in 1860, 85 cents on the dollar, ought to make their present market value at least $1,175, or rather $1,240.

But there is moreover this to be considered. The United States Government has appropriated for the payment of moneys advanced by our State during the war the amount of $6,475,851. Of this amount $6,193,968 57 has already been paid into the hands of our State Treasurer.

From this amount the last Legislature ordered to be set aside for school purposes $1,500,000, and for seminary purposes $108,360; but the Treasurer has moreover seen fit to keep of this appropriation $1,500,000 for the redemption, as he says, of outstanding Military bonds, although the State Auditor estimates that the taxes of last year must have redeemed the whole amount. Hence the Treasurer deducts the amount of $3,108,360 from the appropriation made by the United States Government, leaving the sum, $6,475,851, less $3,108,360, of $3,367,491, to be applied to the payment of back due coupons, and at the date of writing five of those coupons are ordered to be paid.

Besides this amount of $3,367,491, there has been deposited in the State interest fund $600,000, by appropriation of March 12, 1867, and an estimate of $127,000 from taxes since that time. The interest fund of the State has therefore $4,094,491 (less the July, 1867, coupon paid, $577,530,) to its credit at the present date of writing, or more than enough to pay seven of the past due coupons. As the revenue for the year 1867-68 will bring in more than $1,700,000 to the credit of the interest fund alone (the whole assessment amounting to $428,000,000, and the tax to seven mills, of which four mills goes to the interest fund,) the credit to the State interest Sept. 30, 1868, will be $5,794,491, from which are to be deducted the payment of three regular coupons, July, 1867, January, 1868, and July, 1868, $1,552,590, leaving $4,241,901 for the payment of the past due coupons, or providing for the payment of nearly eight coupons, leaving only four, or not to exceed five, of the past due coupons unpaid.

Since there seems at present no doubt that the Pacific Railroad will also be sold this Winter, and will realize at least four millions, it may be safely stated that the State of Missouri can enter upon the next fiscal year with all past due coupons paid in cash, and a debt at the utmost of $17,251,000.

The Treasurer of the State, who naturally desires to keep large amounts of moneys under his control, of course would rather see the bondholders fund their past due coupons in new twenty-year bonds; but there seems no reason why the annual interest of the State should be thus increased for the benefit of one individual.

The Bank Statement to be published to-day will show the following relative strength of the movement, in point of lawful Money Security, to the previous statement. The Banks owed:

	Oct. 19.	Oct. 26.
On Deposits	$173,400,000	$173,000,000
Circulation	34,100,000	34,000,000
Total	$207,500,000	$207,000,000
25 per cent would be	$51,875,000	$51,750,000
They held:		
In Gold and Greenbacks	61,750,000	62,500,000
Excess	$9,875,000	$10,750,000

Mr. EDWARD M. WHITEHOUSE, junior partner of Messrs. WHITEHOUSE, MORRISON & Co., has been elected a member of the New-York Stock Exchange Board.

The following are the official aggregates of the October quarterly return of the National Banks of the State of New-York, including New-York City and Albany:

Resources.

Loans and discounts	$214,824,038
U. S. Bonds to secure circulation	78,591,850
U. S. Bonds to secure deposits	8,903,450
U. S. Bonds on hand	17,381,610
Other stocks and Bonds	11,079,791
Due from National Banks	23,271,401
Due from other Banks and Bankers	3,154,043
Real estate	7,731,695
Current expenses	1,775,168
Premiums	1,906,500
Checks and other cash items	111,161,939
Bills of National Banks	2,871,052
Bills of other Banks	86,491
Specie	7,606,207
Legal Tender Notes	30,128,447
Compound Interest Notes	26,255,750
Total	$535,089,765

Liabilities.

Capital stock	$115,824,941
Surplus fund	23,231,373
Undivided profits	12,411,557
Circulation notes outstanding:	
National	66,800,888
State	1,003,481
Individual deposits	262,604,212
United States deposits	4,610,837
Deposits of U. S. disbursing officers	224,321
Due to National Banks	56,606,310
Due to other Banks and Bankers	12,081,869
Total	$555,089,745

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Oct. 26, 1867.

The receipts of the principal kinds of produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, bbls.	12	Barley, bushels	34,782
Flour, bbls.	50,358	Malt, bushels	....
Flour, bags	....	Peas, bushels	....
Cornmeal, bbls.	161	Pork, bbls.	188
Cornmeal, bags	442	Cut Meats, pkgs.	175
Wheat, bushels	155,205	Lard, pkgs	728
Corn, bushels	346,092	Beef, tcs. and bbls.	966
Rye, bushels	....	Whisky, bbls.	528
Oats, bushels	174,360	Petroleum, bbls.	1,288

ASHES—Continue in moderate demand at $10 25@

$10 37 for Pots and $12 50 for Pearls, 100 lbs. Stock, 173 bbls.

COFFEE—Has been in moderate request and held firmly, including Java at 24¾c.@25c.; Maracaibo, 25c.@25¾c.; Laguayra, 17c.@17¾c.; Rio, 12c.@16¾c.@18¾c.; Laguayra, 17c.@17¾c.; Rio, 12c.@16¾c.@18¾c.; Laguayra, 17c.@17¾c.; Rio, 12c.@18c.; Native Ceylon, 18¾c@20c.; St. Domingo, 15¾c.@16c., in gold, lb.

COTTON—Has been quite sparingly offered since our last, and has been in good demand, for immediate and forward delivery, at a further slight improvement in prices. Middling grades are quoted at 29c.@29¼c., chiefly 29¼c.@29¾c. lb., on sales and resales since our last of 4,300 bales, against receipts of 381 bales. The week's receipts at this port have been 11,923 bales; sales and resales, 21,000 bales; exports, 6,587 bales; estimated stock at the close of the week, 27,000 bales.

Movements of Cotton at this Port.

	Bales.
Receipts this week	11,923
Receipts last week	10,019
Receipts preceding week	8,018
Receipts since Sept. 1, 1867	49,808
Receipts since Jan. 1, 1867	488,166
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1867	657,431
Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1867	667,394
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1866	511,630
Exports since Tuesday	3,959
Exports since Sept. 1	18 498
Exports since Jan. 1	370,993
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1867	479,596
Exports year ending Dec. 31, 1866	381,094
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1866	495,309
Estimated stock on hand here	27,000

Movements in Cotton at all the Shipping Ports.

Receipts at all the shipping ports of the United States from the close of the war, May 1, 1865, to Sept. 1, 1866	2,571,040
Receipts at all the ports, year ending Sept. 1, 1867	107,000
Receipts at all the ports year ending Sept. 1, 1867	1,951,988
Receipts preceding cotton year	2,154,476
Exports from all the ports since Sept. 1, 1867, to latest mail dates	21,000
Exports from all the ports year ending Sept. 1, 1867	1,537,054
Exports preceding cotton year	1,554,664
Estimated stock on hand at all the ports Aug. 31, 1867	80,296
Estimated stock on hand at all ports, at latest mail dates	104,000

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has again advanced 10c.@20c. per bbl. in the instance of the low and medium grades, which have been less plenty and in fair request. The better grades have been also held somewhat firm, on a moderate inquiry. Sales have been reported since our last of 17,600 bbls., including poor to choice Superfine State and Western at $8 35@9 40; very poor to good extra State at $9 90@$10 40; good to choice extra State at $10 45@$10 75; poor to good shipping brands of round-hoop extra Ohio at $9 95@$10 75 per bbl. We now quote:

Superfine State and Western	$8 35@$9 40
Extra State	9 90@10 75
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	10 00@13 75
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, shipping brands	9 95@10 75
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	10 80@14 00
Extra Genesee	10 80@14 00
Common to choice extra Missouri	12 75@16 25

Southern Flour is in fair demand and again firmer; sales have been reported since our last of 900 bbls. at $10 30@$16 25 for common to very superior extra. Rye Flour continues in fair request at $7 25@$9 25 for inferior to very choice, bbl.; sales 325 bbls. Corn Meal has been in moderate request at $6 65@$6 70 for City, $6 75@$7 for Jersey, $7 for Caloric, and $7 75 for Brandywine, bbl.; sales 470 bbls. Of California Flour sales were reported of 75 bbls. and sacks at $12@$13 65 bbl. or 196 lbs. Buckwheat Flour is in less demand to-day at $4 @$4 25 100 lbs.

GRAIN—Wheat has been in lively request at a further advance of 3c.@6c. bushel on Spring, closing, however, tamely and less buoyantly. Sales have been reported since our last of 157,000 bushels, including White Michigan at $3 20@$3 25; Amber do. at $2 73; Canada Club, in bond, at $2 35@$2 45, the latter rate for very superior; No. 1 Spring at $2 35@$2 40; No. 2 do. at $2 28@$2 32; Mixed Nos. 1 and 2 Spring at $2 32@$2 33; No. 3 Spring at $2 25, and White California (a small lot) at $2 38 bushel. Corn has been fairly active to-day, opening at firmer prices, but closing lower and irregular; sales have been reported since our last of 79,000 bushels, at $1 42½@$1 45, as extremes, for Mixed Western, in store and afloat, closing at $1 43¼ in store, and $1 43@$1 44 for prime, afloat; $1 40@$1 41½ for unsound, bushel. Rye continues in demand at full prices; 18,000 bushels Western have been sold at $1 67@$1 69, chiefly at $1 67@$1 68 bushel. Oats have been fairly active and firmer prices; sales 81,000 bushels, at $1 54 for Canada West, $1 45 for Lake Shore, and $1 40 for State. Barley Malt has been quiet at from $1 53@@$1 60 bushel. Oats opened dull but steady, and closed briskly at advanced prices. We quote new Western closing at from 81½c.@82½c., bushel; sales 215,000 bushels, mainly to arrive. The Albany *Argus* of this morning gives the following list of boats laden with flour and wheat, which passed Fulton Ferry, bound to the Hudson river, during 24 hours, prior to 10½ A. M. on Friday, Oct. 25, 1867: J. B. Wilgus, Montezuma, wheat, &c.; Glen Cove, Phœnix, ship stuffs and flour; Col. J. S. Smith, Oswego, barley; Zouave, Buffalo, corn; J. A. Keisey, Montezuma, wheat, &c.; Fall Brook, No. 12, Buffalo, rye; Island Home, Buffalo, wheat; M. E. Merrick, Buffalo, wheat; George W. Warner, Buffalo, wheat; A. W. Knetles, Montezuma, wheat and barley; J. S. Fitch, Oswego, wheat; City of Washington, Rochester, flour, &c.; Good Templar, Oswego, flour; Ella, Oswego, wheat, &c.; D. Tracey, Montezuma, wheat; S. E. Anthony, Buffalo, wheat; E. M. Moore, Buffalo, wheat; Ada McGee, Oswego, barley; Frank L. Marsden, Buffalo, corn; D. C. Mink, Buffalo, wheat, &c.; D. Parshall, Buffalo, oats, &c.; Major Goodsell, Buffalo, wheat, &c.; Mary Lewis, Buffalo, wheat; City of Boston, Buffalo, wheat; Port Byron, Rochester, flour; J. A. Burr, Buffalo, wheat; Jule Martin, Oswego, barley; Johnnie Jamieson, Buffalo, wheat; John C. Skadden, Buffalo, corn; Matilda, Buffalo, rye; T. F. Hand, Buffalo, flour; Harvey Stuart, Buffalo, wheat; H. Flanegan, Buffalo, wheat; Racer, Buffalo, wheat; J. Bizolair, Buffalo, corn; Seth L. Eing, Buffalo, corn; W. J. Nesbitt, Oswego, barley; Onward, Buffalo, barley; Edona, Oswego, flour; Frances Shirley, Buffalo, wheat; H. S. Parmelee, Buffalo, barley; S. N. Derrick, Buffalo, wheat; Horace White, Buffalo, oats; N. C. Alvord, Oswego, barley; Dan. R. White, Buffalo, wheat; Jennie Vaughan, Oswego, wheat &c.; H. Poppleton, Buffalo, corn, &c.; A. J. Labar, Buffalo, wheat, &c.

HAY—North River bale continues in fair demand at 70c.@75c. for shipping, and $1@$1 40 for home use, 100 lbs. Straw is quiet at 55c.@95c. 100 lbs.

HOPS—Continue in limited request at about previous prices, including American, at 35c.@ 67c. for new; older growths at 10c.@50c., and Foreign at 40c.@85c. *Prices Current in Hops in the New-York Market:* New-York State, Common to Fair, new, 35c.@45c. lb.; New-York State, Good to Prime, new, 50c.@55c. lb.; New-York State, Choice to Fancy, new, 60c.@65c. lb.; Eastern, Common to Prime, new, 40c.@50c.; Choice to Fancy do., 55c.@65c. lb.; Michigans, Common to Prime, new, 40c.@60c. lb.; Wisconsins, Prime to Fancy, new, 57c.@67c. lb.; Yearlings, of all grades, 30c.@50c. lb.; Old Olds, 20c.@30c. lb.; Canadian, Choice to Fancy, 55c.@65c. lb.

HIDES—The week's receipts at this port have been 52,887 Hides; sales, 38,000 Hides and 100 bales do., the latter including, according to Messrs. WEIZEL & WEIDMEYER, 10,000 Buenos Ayres, 22@32 lbs., 21c.@21½c., gold, usual selection; 200 Buenos Ayres, Kips, to arrive, 10@11½ lbs., 23½c., gold, usual selection; 9,000 Entre Rios, 22@23½ lbs., part 20½c., gold, usual selection; 8,000 Montevideo, part to arrive, 21½@23 lbs., part 20½c., gold, usual selection; 1,000 Californias, 25 lbs., 20½c., gold, usual selection; 1,000 Orinoco, 21 lbs., 19½c., gold, usual selection; 1,500 Mexican, 20@25 lbs., private terms; 1,000 Texas, 28@25 lbs., private terms; 100 bales Calcutta Cow, 9½@10 lbs., private terms; 3,000 Wet Salted Rio Grande, to arrive, 50 lbs., private terms; 1,500 Slaughter Ox, 70 lbs., 12c.@13½c., currency, rejecting light hides. Stock in Importers' hands: 114,000 Dry Hides, (same time in 1866, 75,900,) 6,000 Wet Salted do., and 125 bales East India Hides. The stock includes 76,000 Buenos Ayres, &c., 18,000 Montevideo, &c., 7,500 Rio Grande, 6,000 Orinoco, 3,000 Californias, 1,000 Mexican and Vera Cruz, 2,500 Texas and New-Orleans, 125 bales Calcutta Cow and Buffalo, and 6,000 Wet Salted Rio Plate and Rio Grande.

LEATHER—The movements in this line, during the past week, Messrs. HULL & Co., notice thus: "For HEMLOCK SOLE there has been but little demand during the week, and prices are weak. Prime Buenos Ayres is held firmly, but can be sold at outside quotations only in small lots, while other qualities are unsalable except at low figures. Good and poor damaged is in fair request. Receipts from the tanneries foot up about 43,000 Sides, leaving the stock without material change. OAK SOLE rules steady with a fair supply. Light Rough continues active, overweights is quiet." We quote: SOLE—Oak Slaughter and Salted, good Light, 38c.@43c.; Oak Slaughter and Salted, good Middle, 38c.@46c.; Oak Slaughter, and Salted, good Heavy, 40c.@46c.; Oak Slaughter light Cropped, good, 44c.@47c.; Oak Slaughter, middle Cropped, good, 47c.@50c.; Oak Slaughter, Bellies, Cropped, good, 22c.@25c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good Light, 29c.@30c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good Middle, 30c.@31c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good Heavy, 38c.@32c.; Hemlock, California, good Light, 38½c.@30c.; Hemlock, California, good Middle, 29c.@30c.; Hemlock, California, good Heavy, 29c.@30c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good Light, 28c.@29c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good Middle, 28¾c.@29½c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good Heavy, 27c.@28½c.; Hemlock, Orinoco and Buenos Ayres, damaged, all weights, 25c.@27½c.; Hemlock, Orinoco and Buenos Ayres, poor, all weights, 20c.@23c.; Hemlock Slaughter, in rough, 37c.@ 39c.; Oak Slaughter, in rough, light, 41c.@44c.; Oak Slaughter, in rough, middle, 41c.@43c.; Oak Slaughter, in rough, heavy, 40c.@46c., cash, lb.

MOLASSES—Continues quiet and depressed, including Porto Rico at 53c.@70c.; Cuba at 35c.@55c.; English Islands at 55c.@58c. gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Have been very quiet, including Spirits Turpentine at 54c.@55½c. gallon; do. in bond, 46½c.@47c. gallon; Crude do. at $4 75@$5; Rosin at $3 50@$9 lbs.; Tar at $3 75@$4; Pitch, $2 87@$4 25 bbl.

OILS—Continue inactive and depressed in price, including Crude Whale at 75c.; Bleached Whale, 85c.@87c.; Crude Sperm at $2 25@$2 30; Unbleached do. at $2 37½@$2 40; Lard Oil at $1@$1 35; Red Oil at 60c.@80c.; Linseed Oil at $1 10@$1 13 gallon.

PETROLEUM—Has been in very slack demand at essentially unaltered prices. We quote at 20c.@ 20¼c. for Crude; 13¾c.@14½c. for Crude in bulk; 31c.@34c., as extremes, for Refined, in bond, and 49c.@50c. for Refined, free, gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been unusually dull and heavy to-day. Sales have been reported since our last of 1,750 bbls., in lots, at $21 25@$21 35 for Western Mess, closing at $21 25 cash, and $20@$20 50 for Prime and Extra Prime bbl. Most of the sales thus reported were generally regarded as "washes," practically no sales at all. Cut Meats have been very dull at 11¼c.@12¾c. for dry salted and sweet pickled Shoulders, and 15c.@17c. for Hams, lb.; sales equal to 175 pkgs. Bacon has been fairly active; sales 1,000 boxes, including Cumberland and Short Rib, last half of December and all January delivery, at 11¾c.@12¾c., respectively, lb. Lard has been quiet at about former rates; sales have been reported since our last of 1,150 tcs. and bbls., in lots, at 12¾c@13¼c., and small lots of fancy at 13¾c. lb. Beef has been very slow of sale, at $16@$23 for very poor to choice Plain Mess; $23@$27 for Extra do.; sales have been reported of 105 bbls. Thrice Beef rules quiet and nominal. Beef Hams continue quiet at $29 50@$30. Butter is in good request at 36c.@50c., for poor to very choice State, and 18c.@39c. for interior to prime Western, lb. Cheese continues in fair demand at 8c.@17¾c., as extremes, lb.

BUTTER.	Per pound.
Cheshire, Sussex and Chenango Counties Dairies, firkins	43 @45
Chautauqua, Cayuga and Delaware Counties Dairies, firkins	40 @43
Broome, Cortland, Steuben and other Counties, firkins	39 @42
Lewis and Jefferson Counties Dairies, Welsh tubs	39 @42
Ordinary State Dairies, firkins	38 @39
Ordinary State Dairies, Welsh tubs	38 @39
Half-firkin tubs State Dairies, fine to extra	41 @45
Half-firkin tubs State Dairies, fair to good	36 @40
Northern Pennsylvania Dairies, firkins and tubs	38 @39
Orange, Sussex and Pennsylvania, fresh pails	40 @50
Ordinary and common Western, firkins	14 @17
	17 @17½

CHEESE.	
Factory Dairies, fine quality	16 @16¾
Factory Dairies, common to fair quality	14¼@15
Farm Dairies, fancy and

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, OCT. 28, 1867.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
14th-st. and Irving-place.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, THE HUGUENOTS. Leading character by Mme. Parepa-Rosa.

FRENCH THEATRE.
14th-st., near 6th-av.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, GRAND DUCHESS OF GEROLSTEIN, with the same powerful cast.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7¾ o'clock, an original and grand spectacular Drama, entitled THE BLACK CROOK.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, HENRY DUNBAR; OR, THE OUTCAST. Characters by Messrs. J. W. Wallack, E. L. Davenport, Young, Holland, Ringgold, Brown, Williamson, Rockwell, Ward, Pope, Cashin, Miss Rose Eytinge, Miss Annie Ward and Miss Mary Barrett.

NEW-YORK THEATRE.
Broadway, near 8th-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, FANCHON, THE CRICKET. Leading characters by Miss Fannie B. Price and Mr. D. Hanchett.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
Broadway, near Broome-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7¾ o'clock, INSHAVOGUE; OR, WEARING OF THE GREEN. Leading characters by Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Florence.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE
24th-st., 5th-av. and Broadway.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, SHYLOCK and CINDERELLA. Leading characters by Lettingwell and Mrs. Sedley Brown.

BARNUM'S NEW MUSEUM.
Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
THIS AFTERNOON at 2 1-2 and EVENING at 8, PALE JANET; or THE TRAGEDY OF RED MARSH FARM. LARGE COLLECTION OF LIVING WILD ANIMALS; LIVING GORILLA, and 300,000 CURIOSITIES.

BANVARD'S OPERA HOUSE AND MUSEUM.
Corner of Broadway and 30th-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7¾ o'clock, DEVIL'S AUCTION; OR, THE GOLDEN BRANCH. Curiosities from all parts of the world.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS,
14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.
THIS EVENING commencing at 8 o'clock, NEW-YORK CIRCUS TROUPE—EXHIBITION OF EQUESTRIANISM AND CLASSIC OLYMPIC GAMES.

BUNYAN HALL.
Corner Broadway and 15th-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, "THE PILGRIM," SPLENDID TABLEAUX, GRAND TRANSFORMATION. Philip Phillips sings.

DODWORTH HALL,
No. 806 Broadway.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, ARTHUR SKETCHLEY—THE ADVENTURES OF MRS. BROWN.

MUSEUM OF PHRENOLOGY.
No. 389 Broadway.
THIS DAY, PHRENOLOGICAL EXAMINATIONS.

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We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot return rejected communications, nor preserve manuscripts, unless specially requested so to do.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

The news from Italy is startling. Telegrams received in Paris and in London announce that Gen. GARIBALDI, having gathered a large force around him, is marching upon Rome. GARIBALDI'S command is divided in two columns, and that headed by the agitator has reached Monte Rotondo, only a few miles from and within sight of the Eternal City. The Papal troops were, at last accounts, retiring slowly before the Garibaldians, who have again recaptured Bagnarea, the town they had already held. Civita Vecchia is in a state of siege. The semi-official British Press opines that Italian affairs are in a worse condition than when NAPOLEON planned the French expedition in the interest of the Pope.

The Paris *Moniteur* of Saturday affirms that the fleet at Toulon has received positive orders to sail for Civita Vecchia.

It is reported that a Fenian craft has been captured off the Northwestern coast of Ireland.

The Fenian trials are in progress at Manchester. The trial of GROVE was completed Saturday, and the jury found a verdict of not guilty. MUGRIDGE, who confessed that he shot O'DONNELL, was discharged after a short examination, there being no doubt in the mind of the Court that the man was hopelessly insane. The trials of the Fenians now imprisoned in Dublin will begin Monday. Gen. FARIOLA has declined the services of counsel, and will defend himself. It is reported that a man from Dungarvon has already turned State's evidence.

The London *Times*, in an editorial article Saturday, comments favorably upon the national honor exhibited by the Government and people of the United States in resolving to pay the national debt and interest in gold.

It is thought that the Royal Bank of Liverpool cannot resume business, as its affairs are in a hopeless condition.

Friday, the fifth day of the Newmarket races, Houghton meeting, there were three spirited races. The weather was fine and the attendance good. The £500 sweepstakes were won by *Typhoens*. The £25 sweepstakes by *Plough Boy*, and the Montmore stakes by *Dalesman*.

Dispatches from Constantinople set forth that a change has been made in the administration of the Island of Candia, OMAR PASHA having been relieved of the command of the Turkish forces and HUSSEIN PASHA having been assigned to succeed him as Governor of Candia and Commander-in-Chief of the troops.

The Diet of Baden has, by a large majority, sanctioned the North Zollverein and adopted the proposed alliance with Prussia.

GENERAL.

WALCOTT J. HUMPHREY, State Senator from the Thirtieth District, was arrested Saturday at Warsaw charged with having received a bribe during the last session of the Legislature. It is alleged that he accepted $500 to influence his action on a bill pending before the Railroad Committee relative to certain railroad grants in the City of New-York. On being arraigned before a magistrate the accused gave bail to await the action of the Grand Jury.

A correspondent at Fort Dodge, Kansas, gives the details of the killing by Indians of JOHN H. FELCH and JAMES YOUNG. These men were working at a wood camp, and having killed a buffalo near by started with a team to secure the meat. When but a short distance from camp twenty Indians swept down upon them, and after a short fight killed and scalped both. The Indians also stole fifty mules and drove them across the Arkansas River.

The Police Commissioners of Baltimore recently issued an order prohibiting all armed persons except the militia, walking the streets, and directing policemen to arrest all who infringed the order. Upon the representations of the Post Commander, they have issued a supplemental order directing that officers, soldiers and sailors of the United States be not disturbed when passing through the city with arms.

The Union Republican Congressional Executive Committee have issued an address to the people of the States in which elections are to be held in November.

Saturday night, a passenger train and an express train collided when within fifty yards of the depot at Xenia, in Ohio. The wreck caught fire at once, and one unfortunate, GEORGE BASS by name, a resident of Xenia, was crushed between the timbers, and was burned to death. Several passengers were more or less severely injured.

The Treasury Department has received information to the effect that DANIEL MESSMORE, CLARK H. SANBORN, FREDERICK J. TINKHAM and C. H. MILLS, of the Kentucky Bourbon Company in New-York, as well as members and officers of the company in Louisville, are indicted before the Grand Jury at Louisville.

Bradley's block in Memphis, Tenn., was almost entirely destroyed by fire on Saturday night. The loss, which falls principally upon three firms engaged in the wholesale grocery business, is estimated at $200,000. A fire in Wallingford, Conn., yesterday, destroyed the Episcopal Church and the Town Hall.

Returns from Virginia show that the Convention was carried by a majority of 25,842, and that fifty-two white and eighteen colored Republican delegates were chosen, and thirty Conservatives.

Señor ROMERO sailed from Charleston, S. C., yesterday, in the United States revenue-cutter *Wilderness*, for Vera Cruz.

President JOHNSON issued Saturday a proclamation appointing the 28th of November as a day of fasting and prayer.

LOCAL.

The attendance at Jerome Park Saturday was unusually large and brilliant, the day being beautiful and the racing excellent. *Tycoon* won the hurdle-race, beating *Roscoe*, (second,) *Zara* and *Rocks*. The riders of the two latter horses fell—the jockey of *Zara* at the second hurdle, where he was severely stunned, but afterward appeared on the track otherwise uninjured. The rider of *Rocks* escaped without injury. Time, 4:36½. The mile and three-quarters race for gentlemen riders was won by *Capt. Moore*, beating *Red Dick* by a short head. *Gen. McMahon*, *Climax*, *Tar River* and *Free Lance* also ran. Time, 3:17½. The Champagne Stakes for two-year olds, one mile dash, was won by Col. MCDANIEL'S *Sarah B. Venting*; BACON'S *Sea Breeze* filly second, MORRIS' *Boston* third, *Northumberland* and three others—time, 1:49. The Consolation Purse, two miles, was won by *Onward*, beating *Morrissey* by a head only; *Local* third, *Stonewall Jackson*, *Redwing* and *Julius*—time, 3:38½. The two-mile heat race for three-year olds had five starters: *Fanny Cheatham*, *Conolly*, *Flora McIvor*, *Clement* and *De Courcy*. *Fanny* won the first heat in 3:43, and the second in 3:38½. *Conolly* was second in both heats.

In the matter of the Washington Marine Insurance Company, of the City of New-York, application was made Saturday in behalf of the Attorney-General for the appointment of a Receiver. Judge BARNARD appointed Mr. CORNELIUS K. GARRISON as such Receiver, and directed that he should give a bond with sufficient surety in the sum of $50,000. According to one of the statements made, the liabilities of the Company are $858,084 16, and the assets $97,660 86.

The American Institute Fair closed Saturday night at 10 o'clock. The announcement of awards was made by the judges at 4 in the afternoon. Hon. HORACE GREELEY delivered the closing address. Ten thousand persons visited the Exposition Saturday, and fully half that number were present at the closing hour.

A disastrous boiler explosion took place at 12:30 o'clock Saturday afternoon, resulting in the complete demolition of COLES' piano-forte factory, situated on Union Hill, N. J., on the Hackensack Plank-road. Two men were killed and two were badly injured.

In the Erie Basin (Brooklyn) boiler explosion case Saturday, the Coroner's jury rendered a verdict declaring that the death of MICHAEL FLANNAGAN, the engineer, was caused by his own neglect, and censuring the Erie Basin Dry Dock Company for not employing a competent engineer.

The investigation into the *Dean Richmond* disaster was continued before the official Inspectors Saturday. Witnesses were examined relative to the signals given on the vessels and the discipline observed among the officers and men.

The one hundred and first anniversary of the John-street Methodist Episcopal Church was celebrated yesterday. Bishop JANES preached. A reunion of former pastors and members of the Church was was held at 2 P. M.

Yesterday morning Rev. WILLIAM B. SPRAGUE, of Albany, preached a memorial sermon on the death of Rev. Dr. JOHN M. KREBS, at the church corner of Madison-avenue and Twenty-ninth-street.

The steamer *Leo*, of the Savannah line, ran into the sloop *David Sands*, in our harbor about 2 A. M. yesterday, and sunk her. Three men were drowned.

Last evening, Rev. J. W. HORNE preached an able discourse at the Willett-street Methodist Episcopal Church, on the subject of the Christian Sabbath and the present Excise Law.

An important opinion was rendered Saturday by JUDGE BARNARD, of the Supreme Court, in the case of CHAS. W. GODDARD, Captain of the Port, *vs.* EDWARD CUNARD.

The number of deaths in this City during the week ending Oct. 26, was 364, being 99 less than for the previous week.

Breadstuffs were fairly active and generally firmer on Saturday. Provisions were quiet. Cotton was active at a further slight advance. The changes in other articles were not important. Rather liberal freight engagements were reported on a stronger market.

The Trial of Davis.

It seems probable that JEFFERSON DAVIS will actually be tried for treason; and as the time draws near it is impossible not to feel some misgivings as to the results and effect of that proceeding. It is very easy to say, as the whole country has been saying for the last two years, that treason is the highest of crimes and ought to be punished; but one instinctively feels, after all, that this little argument, conclusive as it seems, does not dispose of the whole case.

DAVIS is not to be tried simply as an individual. His own punishment for his own crime is not the sole object, or the main object, sought to be accomplished. It is the rebellion that is to be put on trial in his person. It is the principle on which the rebellion rested,—the States that entered into it,—the great community involved in its guilt, which are to be arraigned before the judicial tribunals of the nation;—and the object of that arraignment is to procure a solemn decision on the case which is to settle the law for all time to come, and leave no room hereafter for the claim that any State has a right to secede. But do we intend to admit, by resorting to such a tribunal for a decision, that there is any doubt on this point now? If a trial is wanted, it must be wanted to decide something which is doubtful. It cannot be to affirm something which is decided already. If DAVIS is put upon his trial, that very act assumes that his guilt is still open to doubt,—that the question is undecided;—nay, on the assumption that a trial is required, he is, in the presumption of the law, *innocent*, until the trial is ended and his guilt is proved.

Do we mean by this trial what the trial itself thus of necessity implies? Do we presume,—do we admit, for a moment, that DAVIS is innocent? Do we not regard it as little less than treason to doubt his guilt? If DAVIS has not been guilty of treason,—if secession was a *right*,—what has been the history of this nation for the last six years but the most awful and tremendous revelry of crime the sun ever shone upon? If he is tried, he may be acquitted. Unless the trial becomes itself a greater crime than the alleged offence,—unless what pretends to be a solemn appeal to absolute and supreme abstract justice, is turned into a paltry and contemptible trick,—we are bound to admit that this man *may* go forth from the bar relieved of all stain of guilt, carrying the sanction of the judicial tribunals of the nation for the whole tremendous transaction of which he was the recognized and responsible head. This nation certainly does not consciously intend to pave the way for such a result. We do not admit that a shadow of doubt rests on the question of DAVIS' guilt. We do not admit that the right or wrong of secession is open to argument or that it awaits a decision at the hands of any tribunal on the face of the earth.

And the reason is, because the whole question has been decided already,—decided by the highest of all earthly tribunals, and beyond all possibility of reversal or appeal. Nations know no higher law than the law of force—no higher tribunal than the field of battle. Constitutions and laws, Senates and Courts, have value and force only as means of avoiding that final arbitrament and only while they succeed in substituting other modes of judgment for its stern decrees. But when war is called in to settle disputes, it holds no divided court. It takes jurisdiction of the whole case. It does not allow its decisions to be called in question, nor are its judgments open to reviewal and reversal. DAVIS and the rebellion appealed to the sword to decide their contest with the nation; and the answer to that appeal will stand as the verdict in the case,—as the law of the land,—no matter what Courts, or States, or Congresses may say to the contrary, until arms, in another appeal to force, may reverse it. It is not possible that a trial in a civil Court should add a feather's weight to the dignity or the solemnity of the decision that has been already reached. The danger is that it will detract from it;—it must do that, if it does anything at all. To submit a question over which four years of war have been waged, for which two million men have been under arms and half a million have laid down their lives, which has imposed upon the nation burdens of debt which will affect the wealth and welfare of hundreds of millions yet unborn, and which has changed the political, industrial and social institutions of a continent and made its mark, deep and indelible, on the history of the human race,—to submit such a question to the solemn judgment of a jury of twelve men, to be drawn without distinction of race or color, not one of whom may have ever seen a law book or a book of any sort, who may be presided over by Judge UNDERWOOD, and whose verdict is to reverse this whole current of our national history, if it has any weight or any meaning whatever,—is a proceeding too broadly farcical to be regarded with entire complacency. We think it is to be deeply regretted that our Government has not been able to devise some means of saving us from it.

The forthcoming trial is very likely to do us damage and discredit. We see no way in which it can possibly do us good. If DAVIS should be convicted, he will not be punished; no one believes for a moment that he will be either executed or imprisoned. His conviction would not deepen the impression of the guilt of the rebellion on the public mind in the least degree; indeed, the fact that its guilt is allowed to be solemnly called in question will infallibly weaken the public sense of its enormity, and cause it to be regarded as a subject on which opinions may justly differ. If he should be acquitted, as he may be, the consequences, especially on public sentiment in the Southern States, would be still more injurious. And considering the character and calibre of the presiding District Judge, the mode of constituting the jury and the prevailing temper of the parties who have control of the whole proceeding, there is reason to fear that steps may be taken to procure a conviction which will reflect more lasting disgrace and inflict deeper injury on our whole political system than even an acquittal would involve.

The matter has become so complicated by the long delays and irresolute action already had, that its solution now is a matter of no small difficulty. But we believe the country would feel relieved if the whole proceeding could be dismissed. The rebellion has been tried and condemned; and there is neither necessity for a new trial nor possibility of any greater punishment than it has already received.

The Western Democracy and the Debt.

Among the causes which contributed to the Democratic success in Ohio must undoubtedly be included the agitation of the greenback question and the favor with which Mr. PENDLETON'S views are regarded by a large portion of the Western people. The fact is not an agreeable one, but no good can result from its concealment.

In the West, more keenly than anywhere else, the questions of taxation and currency are being discussed. There especially impatience of taxation manifests itself; and there the characteristic boldness of thought and expression finds scope in the examination of matters, which in the more reserved and cautious East, are handled tenderly, if touched at all. We have the radical testimony of the St. Louis *Democrat* that the dissatisfaction in the West "is mainly caused by the neglect of the financial interests of the country." On the same authority we learn that "the artful appeal of Ohio Democrats has had some effect"—the said appeal being that which Mr. PENDLETON originated. The not less radical *Tribune*, of Chicago, concedes the spread of the feeling in its locality. "There is no disguising the fact," it says, "that there is a growing feeling among the masses of the people in favor of the proposed substitution of greenbacks for bank notes." Nor is the disposition likely to be checked by Mr. JAY COOKE'S ponderous epistle. The people have little faith in an oracle that pronounced a national debt a national blessing; and we fear that other arguments than his will be needed to prevent the spread of unsound and most dangerous views on the subject of currency and finance.

The Democrats of Minnesota and Wisconsin do not attempt to conceal the course of their sympathies. Mr. PENDLETON has thus far been the great gun of the Minnesota campaign, and the leading Democratic journal of the State has taken its stand on the ground occupied by that politician in common with Gen. BUTLER. In Wisconsin the mischievous heresy has been officially indorsed. The Convention which nominated the present candidates adopted a resolution affirming the inviolability of the national debt—not, however, without evident signs of a strong opposition. But the Democratic State Committee, with a more correct conception of local feeling, have sent forth an address, in which they ask: "If depreciated paper was good enough to be received for the bonds, * * is not the lawful money of the nation good enough for the creditors of the Government?" The destruction of the national banks, and the substitution of Government paper for their circulation, are other points in the same document. Both in Wisconsin and Minnesota, then, violation of the national faith is a cardinal point of the Democratic policy.

We do not forget that Mr. PENDLETON'S opinions have been emphatically repudiated by the *World*, or that the good faith of the Government has few more steadfast advocates than that journal. Nor are we unmindful that in the Albany Convention Gov. SEYMOUR and Mr. Mayor HOFFMAN spoke out manfully on the same side. But the *World*, with all its ability, does not control, or on many subjects represent, the Democratic Press; and neither Gov. SEYMOUR nor Mr. HOFFMAN can compare in personal popularity and influence with Mr. PENDLETON, whom Western Democracy already proclaims its candidate for the Presidency. It is indeed notorious that even in the Albany Convention a powerful element was at work in support of repudiation, and that the passages which fell most flat from Gov. SEYMOUR'S lips were those in support of the public credit.

These circumstances are too significant to be ignored by those who would estimate truly the issues involved in the campaign. The triumph of the Democrats would involve more than complication and disturbance on the reconstruction question. It would cast discredit upon the national faith, alarm the business and capital of the country, and open the door for the Pendleton school of inflationists and repudiators. They form the vigorous, outspoken and ambitious portion of the Democratic Party.

Industrial Progress in Russia.

Probably the most formidable competitors which our farmers have at present in the markets of the world are the farmers of Russia. Their condition, the crops they raise, and the means they have of sending their products to market, are matters of great importance to us. By supplying Western Europe with cheap food, they may cut off millions of dollars annually from the profits of our foreign commerce.

The development of the agricultural resources of Russia may be said to have commenced anew with the emancipation of the serfs. Their liberation was a new birth to the industry of the nation. Under the serf system, great landowners controlled the soil, the labor and the capital. They formed an upper class who were only half civilized, and who were generally indifferent to all improvements. They permitted millions of acres to lie untilled for centuries, while even the small portion they brought under cultivation was farmed in the worst possible manner. The serfs were lazy and wasteful. The agricultural implements were of the rudest kind. In short, serfdom deteriorated and weighed down the whole people, from the highest noble to the lowest laborer, and the very soil was blighted by the system. Russia, under serfdom, was almost an exact likeness of the South under slavery. Both dragged out a miserable existence, or died slowly, under self-inflicted maladies.

But the abolition of serfdom in Russia has already wrought almost a complete cure in the industrial condition of that country, and the effects of free labor are just beginning to be felt sensibly by the outside world. The disorders attending the change have ceased, or have been so far reduced that they attract no attention abroad. The wealthy landowners have been awakened from their sleep of ages. Some have commenced to employ steam machinery in the cultivation of the soil, to practice irrigation where it is needed, to encourage the construction of railroads, and to introduce all those improvements suited to their situation that have proved successful in other countries. The laboring class, feeling themselves secure in person and property, have shown a degree of industry and enterprise that has surprised and delighted their friends. Fortunately for them, the past season has been, on the whole, favorable for farming operations, and the quantities of grain which they have raised and have ready for market are so large that prices even in New-York and Chicago have been governed to some extent by the abundance in Russia.

The great grievance at present of the Russian farmer is the want of cheap transportation. Railroads are few; the common roads are the worst in Europe. Most of the produce has to be carried to market over vast level plains, often through mud knee-deep, in bullock carts placed under the charge of lazy drivers who generally do not care whether they ever get their loads to market, or what condition their grain may be in. Six miles a day is considered a good rate of progress. But even this snail's pace is varied by break-downs; carts get stuck in swamps or lost in snow-drifts, or detained by floods for weeks at a time. This is the miserable old system which was kept in existence by serfdom, and which still prevails over a large portion of Southern Russia. Notwithstanding all these drawbacks, Russian farmers have been able, owing chiefly to their command of cheap labor, to compete successfully with the farmers of America. They have raised so much grain some years, and it has been so expensive to get it to market, that they have occasionally allowed thousands of bushels to rot near where it was grown, while they have complained as earnestly about the want of transportation, as our Western farmers have grumbled when they have been compelled to use their corn as fuel for want of cheap conveyance to the Atlantic seaboard.

But the want of cheap transportation in Russia is being supplied very rapidly. The abolition of serfdom and the settling down of the farming population into their new condition of freedom, so favorable to industrial progress, are naturally followed by a rapid extension of the railroad system and the improvement of the common roads. Recently two railroads have been opened which are expected to increase largely the export trade of Odessa, one from Odessa to Firaspol, and the other from Balta to Olriopol. While these lines and others in the same section are aiding in the development of the resources of Southern Russia, other lines are being pushed rapidly forward in the north. A line from Warsaw to Terespol has been opened recently. The line from Riajsk to Morshansk is expected to be completed by Nov. 1. The Kier-Balte Railway will be in operation within a few months, and British merchants are already congratulating themselves upon the prospect that the opening of this railway "promises to bring down Russian wheat to thirty shillings a quarter." The method adopted by the Government in carrying out these improvements seems worthy of notice. A system of "military convict labor" has been organized, and it is probably owing to this aid, and also to the supply of British capital, that safe high roads will soon be open through the very heart of the fertile corn countries of Southern Russia, and "glut every market in Europe with their produce."

It is easy to see the probable effects of these late improvements in the social and industrial condition of Russia upon our own interests. An increase in the supply of cheap grain from Russia, added to an increase in the supply of cheap cotton from India, will touch the pockets of every farmer and every planter in this country. How long will they suffer themselves to be taxed heavily in the face of increasing foreign competition? Their demands for equal taxation, East and West, North and South, will grow louder every day. What will Congress do to satisfy their wants? *That* is one of the leading questions for the future.

Legislative Corruption—Something Tangible at Last.

The arrest of Senator HUMPHREY, on a charge of corrupt practices in the State Legislature, promises to be the beginning of a contest which will convert a general discussion into a specific and individual affair. Profiting by the absurd law which makes the giver as well as the recipient of a bribe amenable to punishment, legislators whose votes have for years been notoriously a matter of bargain and sale have been able to defy public opinion. The persons who alone could prove the commission of the offence have been silenced by their participation in it; and a system which brings disgrace upon the State and too often renders the proceedings of its Legislature as disastrous as they are infamous, has acquired strength under the influence of an assured impunity.

Something like an effort must have been needed in Mr. WILLSON'S case to sustain him in making the affidavit against Mr. HUMPHREY which we publish in another column. The particular transaction cited by Mr. WILLSON is alleged to have occurred in connection with an underground railway project of which he has been a promoter, and may possibly be but one of a series which his lobbying experience will enable him to furnish. The step he has taken involves annoyances and responsibilities which he cannot have overlooked, and which the counter-charge of perjury preferred by Mr. HUMPHREY sufficiently exemplifies. It is understood, however, that though the affidavit is Mr. WILLSON'S, the immediate source of the proceedings is the Citizens' Association.

We learn that proceedings are to be instituted against other Senators and members whose participation in the peculiar agencies which have prevailed at Albany has long been a theme of town talk. The movement has been begun with a determination to make of it thorough work, and its progress will be watched with interest by every friend of honest government. It has already gone too far to be suppressed, and we anticipate that it will shortly yield some rich developments.

MINOR TOPICS.

The mysterious dispatch from Florence, printed in the TIMES of Friday morning, announcing "glorious news" for the cause of Italy, is probably explained by the dispatches which we publish this morning. On escaping from Caprera, GARIBALDI put himself at the head of his enthusiastic volunteers and marched directly against the city of Rome. The Papal troops retired before him, fighting as they retreated, and at last accounts the "insurgents" were only a few miles from the city. The French fleet was said to be under orders to sail at once from Toulon for Civita Vecchia, from which it would seem that NAPOLEON has not given up the idea of intervening in favor of the Pope. Should GARIBALDI succeed in forcing his way into Rome, the world may be favored with a repetition of the memorable siege of 1849, and the reestablishment of the French protectorate in the Holy City. It may be, however, that Italy and Prussia may object to this arrangement, and compel France to desist from direct interference.

A Dresden correspondent of the London *Daily Telegraph* complains bitterly that since the war Americans have swarmed into Europe and taken possession of the Briton's favorite hunting grounds. For one Englishman, he says, there are ten Americans in every European city. In Rome and Florence they buy more works of art than all other foreigners put together. In Vienna the very German waiters "speak German-English with a Yankee twang," and Paris is "an American Colony." The correspondent goes on to say:

> "We make a desperate stand in one or two ancient British settlements, like Homburg and Boulogne; but we are generally receding before the tide of wealth, curiosity and positivism surging up from the Far West. We are a well-to-do people enough, *nous autres Anglais*; but the fact is that the Americans are making the Continent too dear for us. Animated by a noble ambition to outdo the Old Country, the free citizen of the United States, however sharp or frugal he may be in his native land, becomes utterly reckless in his expenditure when he crosses the herring pond, and will freely pay a Napoleon for what is worth five francs, so he be first and best served. He stimulates the cupidity of hotel proprietors and shopkeepers by his naive and inconsiderate lavishness; he is more Brazilian than the Brazilian: and we who made Switzerland and the Spas, and incurred the maledictions of aboriginal tourists and pleasure seekers in all the pleasant nooks of Europe because we 'spoilt their market,' are in our turn mulcted of our substance and cast into the shade besides, because of the systematic extravagance practised by a nation of our own begetting."

The tone of this letter betrays considerable annoyance on the part of the writer; but American stock seems to be, on the whole, looking up in England as well as on the continent. If we may believe the statements of English papers, there is not a country in the world with which England is so forbearing as she is with America. From no other country would she, for instance, tolerate movements like the Fenian conspiracy against Canada; but it is a matter of deep regret that anything should be done that may possibly displease the United States, and the London *Times* laments that Mr. THORNTON should have been designated to succeed Sir FREDERICK BRUCE at Washington, and not some more distinguished and titled diplomatist.

The *Tribune*, speaking of the bids for the Presidential nomination, says: "We have our choice—other friends demur. We expect to acquiesce if they succeed." To judge from appearances, the *Tribune* seems to have several first choices. A part of the editorial "we" seems to choose CHASE, a part SHERIDAN, and a part BUTLER. It would be odd if all three should be disappointed. But then they could sympathize, and all acquiesce together, no part of the "we" being able to boast of its superior shrewdness.

Speculations upon the result of the great struggle between the Imperial and insurgent armies in China are of very little value. In old times, when the great China wall was an insurmountable barrier to the enemy, and when a battle was decided by the comparative number of gongs either party could bring to bear, it was easy to forecast the issue of a combat. But now, when weapons of barbarian warfare have been introduced among the Celestials, and when it is the easiest thing in the world to catch a Tartar, strategic guesses are usually wrong. We hazard nothing, however, in saying that, if the rebels do not actually capture the Chinese capital, they are at least going to peek in.

The British *Wreck Register and Chart* for 1866 has just been published, and is a more appalling catalogue of disasters than ever. Twenty-two hundred and eighty-nine ships, nineteen hundred and sixty-one of which were British, were lost or damaged by casualties on or near the coasts of Great Britain. This is considerably above the average, and the number of total losses still more so. As usual, the great majority of disasters occurred to vessels engaged in the coast-carrying trade, and of these no less than 855 were colliers. The number of lives lost altogether was 896, and though the more wholesale destruction that follows a disaster to a large passenger vessel attracts greater public attention, it is in the collier trade that the steady drain of life goes on. And there is little to be wondered at in this if we examine the published statistics. It appears that, to begin with, the majority of colliers are so badly built and badly repaired as to be unable to hold together more than a few minutes after the slightest shock, even when comparatively new. But when we come to the ages of the colliers lost during the last eight years, the cruel indifference which allows lives to be risked in such crazy tubs becomes more evident still. Nearly 500 were more than half a century old, and four had actually exceeded the century. The navigation of the East Coast of England is dangerous enough in itself for the best built and best found vessels. But the majority of these disasters clearly arise from sheer unseaworthiness. A prevailing cause of disaster is the recklessness of the large steam colliers, which constantly steam at full speed during the densest fog, without any precautions knowing their power to crush any of the miserable small craft like eggshells. The light thrown on this branch of English shipping is very startling, and ought to call forth some energetic interference with the absolute discretion possessed by owners of sending brave men to destruction.

We observe that at the receptions and dinners given to SHERIDAN and other gallant Generals who are suspected of having a future, gentlemen are anxious to remind the distinguished guest of the claims they have on him. To settle one point in this rivalry, we propose to name the person to whom SHERIDAN is under greater obligations than to any man in America. That person is ANDREW JOHNSON. But for him SHERIDAN would almost, infallibly, this Summer, have been sick or dead in New-Orleans of the yellow fever. Instead of that, he has passed the hot season in the North, enjoying its invigorating breezes, feasted and lionized, overwhelmed with banquetings, junketings and all sorts of processions and demonstrations. He must regard his escape from New-Orleans, as what the Confederates used to call "a blessing in disguise"—and a very gauzy disguise at that.

AMUSEMENTS.

Academy of Music—Italian Opera.

The concluding performances of the first subscription series of opera at the Academy, are announced for this evening and to-morrow; to-night "The Huguenots" will be given, and on Tuesday, "Norma." On these two occasions Mme. PAREPA-ROSA will make her last appearances in opera. This fact must invest them with even greater interest than has attended the representations of those works since Mme. ROSA has lent her talent to give them proper expression. It was Mme. DE TESSE, we believe, who once said: "If I were Queen, I would order Mme. DE STAEL to talk to me always," and if the public had their desire gratified it would be to have Mme. ROSA sing for them always.

The second subscription series will follow quickly upon the heels of the first, and Mr. MARETZEK has reserved for the opening night (Wednesday next) his new prima donna, Mme. KAPP-YOUNG, who will make her *debut* in America, on that occasion, as *Selika*, in "L'Africaine," which is then to be revived. The remainder of the revivals which Mr. MARETZEK promised in his prospectus are to follow rapidly, while the newest opera that is now stirring the European musical pulses—GOUNOD'S "Romeo and Juliette"—is advertised for speedy production. It will probably have its first representation here about the second week of November, thus immediately succeeding its production in Paris and London, and anticipating by several months its performance in other Capitals. The book for subscriptions to this second series of Italian operas is now open at the Academy.

The next performance of German drama, with which Mr. MARETZEK is varying the entertainments at the Academy, will occur on Wednesday, when Mlle. JANAUSCHEK will give a *matinée* of "Medea."

Steinway Hall—Theodore Thomas' Symphony Soirees.

The first symphony *soirée* of the fourth season which took place on Saturday evening under the direction of Mr. THEODORE THOMAS, who cannot be too greatly praised for the perseverance he has shown in the cause of elevated music, was strictly a success. All went to perfection, as such indefatigably rehearsed entertainments as the symphony *soirées* ever must. The programme contained a great deal that was new to most ears, and all that it contained was good. We need scarcely record the hearty enthusiasm which greeted Mr. THOMAS as he made his appearance and took in hand his baton to direct the opening performances of his orchestra—BACH'S superb "Suite in D." It was not merely the greeting that welcomes a favorite artist, but something more. Each of the three movements in this exquisite composition were given by the orchestra with positive faultlessness, and the lovely *cavatina*, which may be called its very soul, drew forth a spontaneous and emphatic indorsement. The introduction to the third act of "Medea," in spite of its scattered beauties, is, perhaps, one of CHERUBINI'S most labored and least fruitful works; nevertheless, its interpretation by the orchestra Saturday night was so uniformly careful, and exhibited such decided interest on the part of every individual member of the body, as to call forth a very decided recognition of the performance at least, if not of the matter performed. SCHUBERT'S unfinished (posthumous) "Symphony in B minor," brought the first part of the programme to a brilliant ending, uttered as it was by musicians who appeared to be wholly in sympathy with the composer's sentiment. We cannot but believe that when SCHUBERT began writing the Symphony in B minor, he must have been in a very depressed state of mind—a state, by the way, rather normal than abnormal with him, but here in an exceptional degree. The sadness of the opening *allegro moderato* is infectious. It seems absurd, though, to call that "allegro" which is not only "pensieroso," but gloomily "pensieroso;" and to call that "moderato" which in its outward expression of what must have been the inward mental condition of its author, is really immoderate. The delicious second theme of this symphony is, it seems to us—compared to the other—a mockery. We can only liken it to the innocent prattle of a child in the midst of a chamber of sickness, of the signification of which the child is ignorant, although unconsciously influenced by its surroundings. There is not, to our knowledge, a more spontaneously lovely melodic phrase in music, and it is a pity it should be so brief and evanescent—although, if it were larger it would certainly be out of sorts with the context, the sombre complexion of which it is so speedily forced to adopt by sheer force of sympathy. No performance could be more melodiously engaging, nor could any more perfectly develop the art and general plan of a composition, than that by Mr. THOMAS' orchestra, in this instance. BEETHOVEN'S "Fifth Symphony in C minor," may be said, without hyperbole, to have "electrified" the audience. This was the concluding work of the night, and it was a genuine culmination to all that had gone before. How played we need not say. Saturday was not the first time this faithful band has been heard in the work. The whole three movements hung together just as BEETHOVEN may have conceived in his mind while writing them down, but then that ought not to be a matter of surprise, considering Mr. THOMAS' faith. He seems to believe in BEETHOVEN as gospel, and preaches him like a veritable St. Paul. The only singer at this concert was Mme. PAREPA-ROSA, who was heard in the great and trying *aria* from "Le Nozze de Figaro," "*Giunse alfin il Momento*," in a manner fully to justify her choice, and also in the sombre air from GLUCK'S "Armide," "*Ah! si la Liberte*." The second of Mr. THOMAS' *soirées* is announced for Dec. 7.

Mr. HARRISON'S Sunday Concert at Steinway Hall was most satisfactorily attended last evening. Mme. LUMLEY, Mr. DE MEYER, CARL ROSA and Mr. THOMAS' orchestra took the prominent part in an exceedingly entertaining programme, which was entirely interesting without embracing any strictly novel features. The "Trovatore Fantasia" by DE MEYER, which was heard here for the first time, was characteristic both as a composition and as a performance. The last of Mr. HARRISON'S present series of Thursday Concerts will be given on the 31st, Mme. ROSA, M. DE MEYER, CARL ROSA and THOMAS' Orchestra being announced for it. Mr. HARRISON, we see, is going to extend his good work in the cause of good music to Boston, and do for that city what he has done for New-York. He has issued a prospectus of five concerts, to take place at Music Hall, with the assistance of Mme. ROSA, DE MEYER, Sig. FERRANTI and CARL ROSA; the first to occur on Nov. 4.

Miscellaneous Theatrical and Musical Matters.

The changes of programme in the theatres this evening will include the production of "Midsummer Night's Dream" at the Olympic Theatre; the revival of "Henry Dunbar" at Wallack's, and the first appearance at that theatre of Miss ROSE EYTINGE; the reappearance of Mr. and Mrs. W. J. FLORENCE at the Broadway Theatre, and the production of a new Irish drama called "Inshavogue;" and the combination of "Shylock" and "Cinderella" by the entertaining burlesque company at the Fifth-avenue Opera House.

Mr. BARNUM finds "Pale Janet" still interesting to the Museum visitors, and that ghastly young woman will continue her perilous feats every day and evening. Miss KATE FISHER is to be seen at the Bowery Theatre, this week, in a new version of a bad old play called "The Three Fast Men." Miss FANNY B. PRICE is to appear this evening at the New-York Theatre as *Fanchon*, in that piece, which seems to be a tireless attraction. At Niblo's Garden, at Banvard's Museum, and at the Circus, the leading features of last week's performances remain unchanged.

The nights of French opera for the present week are named as Monday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, on each of which the "Grand Duchess" will be repeated; on Tuesday night the French dramatic company will appear in "A Caprice" and "The Loves of Cleopatra;" and on Saturday next in "Camille."

That interesting combination of spectacle, panorama and concert, which is already commanding its own audiences, at Dr. CHEEVER'S late church, is worthy of universal attention. It is like nothing that has ever been presented to the public in this vicinity, although BUNYAN'S eternal prose epic has been the subject of panoramic treatment before this. "The Pilgrim" is well calculated to instruct as well as entertain all who visit the exhibition.

The Worrell Sisters return to their own New-York Theatre on the 11th of November. They have been playing an exceedingly successful engagement in Boston.

Mr. DE WALDEN, the dramatist, will be interested in the future engagements of JULIA DEAN. He has written a new play for her, and will have it produced under his personal direction wherever it is performed.

The new Boston Theatre, to be managed by Mr. J. H. SELWYN, is to be opened for the first time to-night with that translation of "The Fast Family" which was played last year at Wallack's. Mr. FREDERIC ROBINSON and Mrs. CHANFRAU have the leading parts. The interior of the theatre is built on the plan of Niblo's. The interest felt in the establishment must be quite intense, as we hear of a premium of $5 being offered for a half dollar admission ticket, and no chance of getting one.

Mme. RISTORI has played "Marie Antoinette" in Philadelphia with success. To-night she is to act in Harrisburgh, Penn.

BARNEY WILLIAMS and his wife are playing in the interior towns and cities of this State, under the management of B. F. LOWELL, a young aspirant for Mr. JARRETT'S honors, and are drawing—as they always do—the crowds.

The Great Danger in Reconstruction.

From the Cleveland (O.) Leader, (Rep.,) Oct. 26.

The results of registration have demonstrated the fact that the loyal and sensible portion of the Southern people is strong enough to reconstruct the seceded States on the basis of the Reconstruction Acts. The fear that the rebels will prevent the triumph of the Congressional policy has passed away. The danger and peril in reconstructing the Republic does not lie in the power of our foes, but in the overweening strength of our friends. In Louisiana, for instance, the tactics resorted to by the opponents of reconstruction, in absenting themselves entirely from the polls, has resulted in the election of a unanimously Republican Convention, two-thirds of whose members are colored men, and all of whom are violently radical. In Alabama the same tactics were adopted, with nearly the same result. As a consequence the construction of the organic law in these States is in the hands of a partisan majority, unfettered and unrestrained by any minority party. There is great danger that such extreme and unwise measures may receive the sanction of these Conventions as not only will be mischievous and injurious in themselves but may cause a dangerous reaction against colored suffrage. Already general confiscation and the wholesale disfranchisement of rebels is talked of, and propositions to give every negro land, money and mules, suggested. These extreme proposals, to the credit of the negroes be it said, do not emanate from them, but from a set of white demagogues, who hope to ride into office and power on these hobbies. It is much to be feared that these men and these measures may *acquire undue ascendency in the minds of the negroes*, and that harm may be done in consequence. We learn from Louisiana that the Union men of character, like WARMOUTH, DURANT, SHELDON, &c., are gravely apprehensive of danger on this very account. The white men in the Convention are generally of more zeal than ability, and there is a fear that *they may go to extremes*. So it is through all the South. The Republican Party is in the ascendant in these States; the negroes are vastly in the ascendant in the Republican Party; *the negroes, therefore, are practically the rulers in the South*. If they are unwisely extreme, it can certainly be pardoned in view of their wrongs and their inexperience, but it would be none the less *a great calamity to the Union cause, and to the negroes themselves*. The great peril in reconstruction lies therefore in the liability of our friends in the South to hurry into rash extremes. Against that peril it behooves every true and earnest friend of a restoration of the Union on the basis of freedom and justice to struggle with his whole might. *Let us have no more talk of confiscation and disfranchisement. The time for harsh measures to the Southern whites has passed.* When the negroes were enfranchised, there was no longer any necessity that rebels should be disfranchised. Two years ago, in demanding equal suffrage as the indispensable guarantee in reconstruction, we also announced it as a sufficient guarantee. It would have been better, indeed, as we believe, if none of the whites had been disfranchised, if by giving them the ballot their coöperation could have been secured, even as a minority party, in the work of reorganization. But that possibility is past, and it only remains for sensible, thoughtful and patriotic men to use their influence against the defeat of reconstruction by the injudicious zeal of its friends.

Gen. Pope's Appointment of Delegates in Georgia.

From the Augusta (Ga.) National Republican, Oct. 26.

The unfounded and foolish accusation against Gen. POPE, that he has so arranged the election districts as to give the colored voters an undue preponderance in the Convention is still kept before the people. We have in this State but two kinds of territorial divisions entitled to be represented in the General Assembly—counties and Senatorial districts—and Gen. POPE'S choice was confined to these two. We have already proved in a former article how fairly and how nearly equal "as may be" the apportionment was made, and the positions we took have never been controverted.

But it is contended that Gen. POPE should have apportioned the delegates according to counties. Apportionment by districts involves some slight inequalities; but by counties, as represented in the Legislature, inequalities would have been enormous. Thus, take counties of the first district on the list—Chatham, with her 7,142 voters, would have been entitled to two delegates, or one for 3,571 voters, while Bryan County would be entitled to one delegate, having but 592 voters; and as much or greater inequalities would have existed among many other counties. This is sufficient to show the gross injustice which would have been done had Gen. POPE adopted the representation by counties, instead of Senatorial districts.

WASHINGTON.

AFFAIRS AT THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Oct. 27.

IMPEACHMENT.

Impeachment is gathering no strength. Members of Congress appear in little knots in search of Winter quarters, and they are eagerly sounded on this subject. From all that can be learned, they stand as they did at the close of the last session. In the New-York delegation there are certainly no converts to impeachment, and a leading member of the Senate, now here, said, yesterday, that from all he could learn, he did not believe there were half a dozen changes in the House on the subject, and he knew of none at all in the Senate. The New-York election will unquestionably have much effect on the subject, and if the State is lost or carried by the Republicans by a close vote, that will be the last of the impeachment. Only if New-York is carried by a majority which Republicans dare not hope for, will the impeachment sentiment increase among members of Congress. As heretofore stated in these dispatches nothing has been developed from the Judiciary Committee, of a reliable character, indicating any change of views on the part of any of its members. A member of Congress, in speaking of the Virginia election, yesterday, pointed to 25,000 Republican majority in that State as forcibly illustrating the power of Congress in spite of the President's opposition, and as rendering the necessity for impeachment less apparent than ever. The proposition for a continuous session of Congress to the end of Mr. Johnson's term is favorably received by the Republican members who have been here.

COMMITTEE ON ELECTIONS.

That portion of the Committee on Elections which went into Kentucky to investigate the charges of disloyalty against several of the members, have returned, and the voluminous evidence taken will shortly be sent to the Government printer. The chief evidence is against Messrs. Grover and Trimble, and it is understood some pretty strong points have been made against them. As to the other Districts, except the Eighth, which Mr. McKee is contesting, there was not much testimony taken.

JUDICIARY COMMITTEE.

The Judiciary Committee will adjourn some day this week, to meet again on the 18th prox., when the full Committee will be here.

PAY DEPARTMENT INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE.

Hon. W. S. Lincoln, Chairman of the Pay Department Investigating Committee, returned to this city, yesterday, and the Committee will resume its labors to-morrow, and continue in session for eight or ten days.

GEN. BUTLER.

Gen. Butler arrived yesterday. His time is thoroughly occupied by the demands of two committees; the Special Committee on Ordnance, of which he is a member, and the Select Committee on the Assassination, of which he is Chairman.

PRISONERS ARRESTED BY MILITARY AUTHORITY.

The following is the full order of Gen. Canby, in which he provides for the release, on security, of persons arrested by military authority:

HEADQUARTERS, SECOND MILITARY DISTRICT, CHARLESTON, S. C., Oct. 21, 1867.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 105.—Post Commanders may admit to bail persons not subject to the Articles of War held in arrest by military authority, charged with offences not capital, upon security, as provided in the following paragraph:

Security shall consist, first, of a cash deposit, of the amount for which bond is required as bail by the State law in like cases; or, second, of a bond in like sum, running to the post commander, conditioned for compliance with all orders, with surety, who must be a freeholder and must justify in twice the amount of the penalty, and must, under seal, authorize any officer so ordered by the post commander, in case of default and non-payment by the surety on demand, to summarily seize and sell sufficient of the property of the principal and surety to satisfy the forfeiture and costs; and immediately upon default made, the bond shall constitute a lien upon the personal property of both principal and surety.

All bail and other bonds taken under military authority will conform to the foregoing directions when not otherwise specially provided.

By command of Bvt. Maj.-Gen. ED. R. S. CANBY.
LOUIS V. CAZIARC, Aide-de-Camp, A. A. A. G.

REPORT OF THE ARCHITECT OF THE CAPITOL.

Mr. Edmund Clark, architect of the Capitol extension, has submitted his annual report to the Secretary of the Interior. He says that the close of the present year will witness the completion of all the marble work of the buildings. The architect suggests that other accommodations be made for storing documents, as the rooms in the building are needed as committee rooms and for other purposes. He advocates the erection of store-houses, and says that, in extending the grounds, triangles at the south and northwest of the public property will be cut off by the quadrant leading from Pennsylvania-avenue to Capitol Hill, which would be convenient sites for these buildings. Attention is again called to the necessity of extending the central portico, in conformity with the plan proposed by his predecessor, Thomas V. Walter, Esq., which was alluded to at length in his last annual report. He estimates that $125,000 will be required to continue this work during the next fiscal year. The work on that part of the building occupied by the library has been more extensive than was originally contemplated, the principal items being the enlargement of the north wing and the additional shelving required, in consequence of which the expense incurred has been greater than the amount appropriated. The court-room, law building, office rooms, passages and stairways connected with the Senate Chamber have been supplied with improved steam-heating apparatus. An appropriation of $5,000 is recommended to keep the dome in proper order. The extension of the grounds to C street north and C street south (two squares) is strongly urged, and it is estimated that an appropriation of $100,000 would accomplish the work.

THE DISMAL SWAMP CANAL.

Gen. Parker, who surveyed the Dismal Swamp Canal, has made his report to the Secretary of the Treasury. He estimates the cost to put the work in good condition at $350,000, and thinks only a private corporation could profitably manage the improvement. He advises against any further expenditure by the Government.

PERSONAL.

Senator Trumbull and wife, of Illinois, are at the Ebbitt House, and will soon select Winter quarters. Messrs. Dawes and Washburne, of Massachusetts, have taken a house in the western part of the city. Ex-Congressman Deming, of Connecticut, is here, likewise his successor, Congressman Hubbard, who is looking after the interests of certain officeholders.

ARREST OF A STATE SENATOR.

Mr. Humphrey of the Thirtieth District Arrested on a Charge of Bribery.

Hon. Wolcott J. Humphrey, State Senator from the Thirtieth District, was arrested at Warsaw, Wyoming County, on Saturday, and taken before Police Justice Cole, of Albany, on a warrant issued upon an affidavit made by Hugh B. Willson, charging him with bribery and corruption in office. The accused gave bail in three sureties of $1,000 each to await the action of the Grand Jury, which meets on the second Monday of November next. The Albany *Journal* says that Mr. Humphrey immediately preferred against Mr. Willson a charge of perjury. The affidavit upon which the arrest was made is as follows:

State of New-York, County of Albany, ss.: Hugh B. Willson being duly sworn, says that he resides in the City of New-York and has a place of business at No. 7 Nassau-street therein; deponent further says that he personally knows Walcott J. Humphrey, of Wyoming County in said State, and that said Humphrey was a duly qualified member of the Senate of the said State during the session of 1867, and that said Humphrey was a member of the Railroad Committee of said Senate during the same time; deponent further says that he has been informed and verily believes that said Humphrey, during the term of said session of the Legislature of said State for the said year 1867, and while he was a duly qualified member of said Senate and said Committee of said Senate, unlawfully and corruptly bargained with various persons at the City and County of Albany, in said State, for the sale of his vote, upon bills duly and regularly before said Senate and said Committee for legislative action, and to be considered therein, and by the various members thereof honestly and fairly upon their merits according to the constitution and laws of said State, and that said Humphrey did dishonestly, unlawfully and corruptly take and receive from said various persons money and other valuable things as a consideration for his vote either for or against said bills, in said Senate and in said Committee, and that said Humphrey did unlawfully bargain with and corruptly take and receive from various persons money and other valuable things for the exercise of his influence in said Committee to report some of said bills to said Senate favorably, and to report some of said bills to said Senate unfavorably, or against them, and for refusing to report some of said bills at all, to said Senate; and that said Humphrey, during the time aforesaid, did unlawfully and corruptly sell his vote and his influence as a Senator of said State, and that he did receive money and other valuable things therefor; and that said Humphrey did, during the time aforesaid, corruptly accept a gift, under an agreement that his vote, opinion and judgment should be given in a particular manner and upon a particular side of a matter or bill which was by law to be, and which was brought before him in his official capacity as a Senator of said State, and with the understanding that the same was to be so brought before him for his said official action and judgment. And this deponent further says that during the month of March, 1867, this deponent was informed that said Humphrey had agreed to have a certain bill reported to the Senate for its action, in consideration of the sum of $500 to be paid to him therefor, and had said that unless that amount was paid to him, said bill would be kept in the Committee and not reported to the Senate for its action; and that said Humphrey had taken a further agreement as a part of the consideration of having said bill reported by said Committee, and of using his influence and vote in its favor in said Senate; that if said bill passed the Senate, he should receive the further sum of $2,500 therefor, and for his said influence and vote; and deponent, a few days thereafter, was informed that said $500 had been actually paid to said Humphrey upon the agreement as above stated, all which said statements this deponent believes to be true. Deponent further says that afterward and during said month of March he had an interview with said Humphrey, at Albany aforesaid, on the subject of said last above-mentioned bill, then pending as aforesaid, when this deponent asked said Humphrey if he had received said five hundred dollars on account thereof, and said Humphrey told deponent that he had received said five hundred dollars, and had subsequently given away the same; and this deponent further says that, in the conversation that deponent had as aforesaid with said Humphrey, in March last, this deponent asked him the question whether he had received from —— five hundred dollars, upon an agreement to report said bill for the consideration of the Senate, and said Humphrey said he had received the money, and had paid it over for a charitable object to a friend who had been ill and unable to attend to business; that he was a very worthy, excellent man, and the money was well expended; and said Humphrey further stated to deponent, at the same time, that if it had not been for him, (said Humphrey,) the said bill would have been held by the Railroad Committee, and would not have been reported to the Senate at all; and further says not.

H. B. WILLSON.

Sworn before me this 24th October, 1867.
J. O. Cole, Police Justice.

NATIONAL POLITICS.

The Approaching Elections—Address of the Union Republican Congressional Executive Committee.

Fellow-Citizens: The importance of your action to the cause of our common country, still imperiled by a perfidious Executive on the one hand, and the defiant spirit of rebellion on the other, impels us to make this appeal before the approaching elections. The members of the Union Republican Congressional Executive Committee have been so impressed by the extraordinary success which has attended their efforts in the unreconstructed States, and by the vital necessity of strengthening these efforts by the approving voice of the great party that contributed so effectually to the overthrow of the rebellion, that they cannot believe the American people are ready to allow the enemies of the Republic to gather new courage in their opposition to the restoration of the Union on the basis of equality and justice. Since our circular letter of the 20th of July last, in which we laid before you an account of our stewardship up to that date, the cause of humanity and of liberty has so rapidly advanced in the South that we now look forward to an early realization of our most confident hopes, and believe that not many days will elapse after the next session of Congress before several truly Republican commonwealths will be restored to our beloved Union; and nothing can arrest this magnificent political consummation but the indifference or hostility of those great communities which have been alike the preservers and the protectors of the public liberties. What motive can mislead a Republican who believed in Abraham Lincoln, and who gratefully followed the victorious standards of Grant and Sheridan, to refuse to act with his party in a crisis as great as any that awakened the patriotism of the one or the courage of the other? Our enemies are not only unsubdued, but, from the apostate in the Presidential chair to the perjured and pardoned rebels, they are absolutely looking to the Republicans to encourage them in new treacheries and atrocities. The effect upon them of the October reverses in Pennsylvania and Ohio should admonish and vitalize the Republicans of every other State, and when we tell you that every mail brings us intelligence of new outrages upon the Union men of the South, white and black, and that the difficulties that have beset these patriotic multitudes ever since Congress established its reconstruction policy have been increased by the recent elections, we feel that we may implore you not to add to the exultations of our enemies and the burdens of our friends. Every moral and material interest is deeply concerned in the triumph of reconstruction. That measure is more than half completed, and it will be a sad supplement to all their sacrifices of blood and treasure if the American people should prove indifferent to their own duty or antagonistic to their own welfare. The rebel newspapers do not attempt to restrain their ecstacies over the late elections. The Charleston *Mercury*, of a recent date, says:

"The only question for the majority in Congress now to consider is this: shall they urge this policy upon the Southern States, and thus keep in action and intense exasperation an issue on which it is plain they have been and must be beaten, and which, therefore, must fall; or will they give it up at once, and leave the public mind to be engaged on other issues, which may give them some chance of recovering their lost popularity and power? If they insist upon clinging to this issue of negro suffrage, and attempt to force it into operation by revolutionary violence and the bayonet, their fall will only be deeper and more damning. It may even bring with it personal and bloody retribution on the revolutnistsio and tyrants who shall attempt to enforce it."

The Richmond *Enquirer* says:

"Negro suffrage will not be established here, except through our own fatal and mistaken coöperation, if we will be firm, patient, and discreet. In short, the results in Pennsylvania and Ohio, with other like indications, are the knell of that plan of "settlement" which is such only in bitter irony, and the public mind will now turn to more rational views. The road to national tranquillity is still long, it may be; but it is shorter than it was, now that we are going to the front in the right direction! The Radicals had put up false finger-boards, and turned the backs of the people upon peace, and led them away, while professing to travel toward it!"

The Missippi *Avalanche* says:

"This Radical faction is simply a band of political assassins and public plunderers, of whom blaspheming Brownlow, the beast Butler, and the devil incarnate Thad. Stevens, are the genuine types and head men—the truest representatives and most acceptable leaders. We cannot even feel indifferent, but must, of necessity, hate so foul and miserable a faction with a hatred that naturally grows more intense with each new act of daily and hourly oppression. The Almighty Ruler of us all is a God of Truth, of Piety and of Justice. He, therefore, requires such antipathy at our hands; and until He sees fit to change the eternal standard of right and wrong, it will be the duty of every honest man to detest and make war upon the American Radicals—those assassins of liberty and enemies of mankind."

It requires no prophet to foretell that, if the November elections should end in Republican defeats, the threat of Andrew Johnson on the 22d of February, 1866, and frequently repeated since, will be fulfilled at whatever hazard. Enabled from our opportunities at the National capital, and from our extensive correspondence with our agents and friends in the Southern States, to weigh the sincerity of these threats, we declare to you, our countrymen, that nothing more is required by these violent, revolutionary, and desperate men but the belief that they are sustained by the public opinion of the conquering States to adventure another conspiracy, and to demand, if necessary by force, their restoration to the power they wielded at so terrible a cost to the public peace. What patriot will not shrink from contributing to such a catastrophe? That the American people are equal to any new trial, however terrible—that the apostate's appeal to force, though backed by the whole rebel army, would end in his own overthrow, and their perpetual disfranchisement, may be confidently anticipated; but when, by the cordial and united performance of a plain and peaceful duty at the ballot-box in November, you can avoid further bloodshed, assist the great work of reconstruction, and perpetuate Republican ascendency, few words of ours should be required to arouse you to an instant apprehension of your country's peril and your own solemn obligations. When we can secure everything by an intelligent and discriminating exercise of the ballot, why shall we encourage the men who possess the confidence of no party, and have a thousand times confessed that they deserved the severest punishment for their crimes?

There is not one commanding interest that is not deeply concerned in the triumph of the Republican Party in the coming elections. Every owner of public securities, national or State; every railroad corporation, every bank, every savings institution, every manufacturer, every mechanic and laborer with a greenback in his pocket, would instantly feel the defeat of that party in the depreciation of their property, and in the decline of their business. Bear in mind that all who are interested in the defeat of reconstruction and the Republican Party are also interested in the overthrow of the national credit. The recent speech of Jesse D. Bright is a startling proof of their malignant and dangerous purposes. That daring sympathiser, as if to confirm the justice of his expulsion for treason from the Senate in 1861, recently declared at a public meeting in Kentucky, where he now resides, "that the war was unconstitutional; Congress was an unconstitutional body; its acts are null and void; the national debt is not binding; Slavery is not abolished; slaves must return to their masters; Southern men must be paid for all losses sustained during the war, and they must be governed by the principle of State rights." And he closes by advising the people "not to pay another dollar of taxes to the National Government."

These are the ideas cherished by leaders of the combined opposition, which your indifference in the coming election will organize into a new, and possibly into a triumphant rebellion.

Had Andrew Johnson been allowed to restore the traitors to their old possessions the ten States that seceded from the Union, with Tennessee, Delaware, Maryland and Kentucky would now be solidly united in favor of the repudiation of the national debt, unless the rebel debt were united to it, and this load would soon have been increased by other demands not less ruinous and revolutionary. The declaration of Mr. Bright is hardly necessary to prove a purpose cherished and daily avowed by the rebel leaders in all the Southern States. But the great measure of reconstruction foiled and forever defeated this compound wickedness; and now, in the example of Tennessee, we anticipate the speedy redemption of all the States that were led into rebellion, and the complete salvation of the national credit and revenue.

But you should be controlled by even higher motives. You should remember that six millions of Union men in all the South, white and black, look to you for succor and for encouragement. Shall these, your friends during all the dark hours of the war, loyal when the intelligent and wealthy of their section were proving their disloyalty in deadly battle—shall these, the saviours and sentinels of Union soldiers, the guardians and defenders of the Union flag, be remanded to the tender mercies of the original traitors, and be reminded in the midst of their sufferings that the Republicans of the North contributed to their second betrayal? Do you give no thought to the thousands of white Unionists in North Carolina, Alabama, Virginia, and the other reconstructed States? You must decide between the men who supported and finally saved the Republic and those who toiled through a protracted and bloody war to accomplish its destruction. From the moment the accidental President deserted the former and joined the latter, the hope of giving to treason the control of the Government was revived, and nothing will be left undone to effect that consummation.

ROBERT C. SCHENCK, Chairman.
JOHN CONNESS,
ZACHARIAH CHANDLER,
WM. D. KELLEY,
JOHN A. LOGAN,
JOHN M. BROOMALL,
OAKES AMES,
Executive Committee.
THOS. L. TULLOCK, Secretary.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 26, 1867.

THE RUSSIAN TELEGRAPH.

Return of the Expedition to San Francisco—Interesting Incidents.

The San Francisco *Bulletin* of October 8 gives the annexed particulars of the arrival and experience of the telegraph construction party, which has been on the northwest coast:

The Western Union Telegraph Company have completed the withdrawal of the men and material from Russian America and left their partially constructed line to the mercy of the elements and the good will of the Indians. The ships *Clara Bell* and *Nightingale* have arrived here within a few hours of each other from their rendezvous in Plover Bay, bringing with them one hundred and thirty-five men and officers belonging to the constructing party. Some of those who returned to San Francisco yesterday afternoon and this morning have been absent from civilization for two years and four months. From June, 1865, to October, 1867, they have been denizens of the shade of solemn forests of pines, the noisy banks of mountain forests, and the shores of placid lakes. Their Summers have been passed in a country in which for weeks it never grew dark, and in the winter the daylight does not last more than two hours and a half, in which the thermometer in Winter goes down to 58 degrees below zero, and in some places of Russian America to 69 degrees minus Fahrenheit.

The Company has explored the route of Russian America, and have located a practical route from the last station in British Columbia to the point where the line would leave the American continent, by a submarine cable to reappear on the coast of Eastern Siberia, on the Asiatic continent. Since the Company's ships left for San Francisco, in the Autumn of 1866, seventy-five miles of line have been constructed in Russian America. In the northern part of British Columbia the work has also been going on within the past year. The exact facts cannot be ascertained until the official reports of all the working parties are received and made up into a general report, but enough is known to make it apparent that, had the work been pursued with the same energy this Summer that it was during 1866, the prediction that the line would be completed by 1869, would have been verified. It has been demonstrated that the northern climate on this continent is not so inclement but what men can work in the Winter, and also that extreme cold does not effect the electrical condition of the wire. As regards the northern portion of this continent, the work is now abandoned, all the valuable material and stores and all the constructors having been brought back.

It is stated that during the three years the Western Union Telegraph Company have been engaged in this northern region, out of an average number of 250 men in Summer and 150 in Winter, they have not lost one by accident, by exposure, or by any disease incidental to the country, or the work in which they were engaged.

W. H. Dall, one of the officers of the Company, and a member of the Smithsonian Institute, determined to remain in Alaska to prosecute some scientific researches. Another of the Company's employes liked the country so well that he decided to stay where he was in preference to returning.

The Company had, in 1866, provided sufficient provisions with each party to support them until the vessels returned this year; and except when, in traveling, a party found unexpected obstacles, or were delayed, there were no cases of serious hardship. Those parties who were near the ports of the Russian Fur Company had the advantage of the Telegraph Company's credit. Those who were in the wilder parts of the country had to depend upon their guns and traps and Indian supplies for any extra delicacies at their tables. Deer and grouse were frequently obtained, and occasionally a little bear meat and the party in the Upper Yonkon shot several moose. The Indians themselves were worse provided than usual, game and fish having comparatively failed the year before. In one or two Indian villages in the extreme north, the Indians were found reduced to that state of hunger which led them to commence eating their boots. It must be remembered, however, that the Indian stomach is able to derive more nutriment from a piece of old skin than the more delicate digestive organs of a white man would.

THE WRECK OF THE GOLDEN GATE.

We have been furnished the following particulars by a young gentleman of the expedition who resides in this city, and who returned in the *Clara Bell*: The Western Union Telegraph Company's bark *Golden Gate* sailed from San Francisco July 10, 1866: arrived off the mouth of the Anadyr River, Asia, on the 4th of October following. On the evening of that day the vessel was cut through by the ice, and she was abandoned on the 5th. All hands set to work and got all her stores, the Company's materials and most of her sails and rigging to the shore, which was about four and a half miles distant. They then constructed a hut with telegraph poles, about 18x26 feet in dimensions, roofed it with poles and earth, and banked it outside with clods of turf. There were at that time about forty-three men at the place. Capt. Scammon calculated that there were seventy-five days' rations for the party, and they were so fortunate, soon after landing, as to kill one hundred and fifty deer. The meat and skins were preserved, and the latter used for clothing by the men. Two or three weeks afterward sixty more deer were killed, and geese were procurable in great quantities. Many were shot, and some killed with clubs. Fish were also plentiful, so the party had no lack of fresh meat—a circumstance which enabled them to escape the dreadful scourge of scurvy. During the winter the cold was intense and the snow very deep, but the party had a good house, plenty of fuel, and the men were warmly clad, still some were frostbitten, and one man, M. C. Kelly, had his hands so badly frozen that some of the fingers were amputated, disabling his right hand. The men, when not at work, amused themselves by playing ball on the ice fields; the thermometer standing 20° below zero. Many had their faces frostbitten, but bore it bravely, the skin being punctured to allow the escape of the watery fluid beneath, and having ice and snow applied, would soon resume its ordinary color and texture. They found the Chuckchee natives, on the coast of whose territory they were stationed, very kind to them. They assisted the men in various ways, and traded with them to some extent. The Anadyr River rises near the western boundary of the Chuckchee country, and runs easterly to the ocean. A party of twelve or fifteen men was sent up the river to cut telegraph poles, and raft them down. This land party suffered greater privations than their comrades. The cold was intense. They camped in ordinary drill tents, and subsisted on frozen fish, seal and walrus meat. They cut and rafted down the river about 8,000 poles, which were abandoned when word was brought of the arrival of the *Nightingale* and *Clara Bell*, to take the expedition out of the country, and return with it to San Francisco.

Prospects of Prohibition in Massachusetts.

The Boston *Traveller* of Tuesday evening contains the following address from Mr. John W. Berry, Secretary of the Massachusetts Temperance Campaign Committee:

"For the encouragement of our friends I take pleasure in stating that, within a few weeks, we have met the enemies of prohibition in caucus all over the Commonwealth, and in eight-tenths of the cities and towns we have gained a glorious victory. Our success has been even greater than our most sanguine expectations. Let the next week be improved by all lovers of the cause of good and wholesome laws in earnest and energetic work, and our success at the polls will show to the country that Massachusetts still is firm for the right. We find the license movement and the power of the secret leagues less formidable than we had feared. Our friends should be on the alert, as all kinds of deceptions will be practiced in order to gain voters for license. Examine your voting lists; appoint large and respectable rallying Committees and vote distributors; look out for spurious ballots, and be prepared for loud talk and bluster. 'Truth is mighty and must prevail.'"

The Boston *Transcript* of Saturday evening speaks as follows of the struggle between the friends of prohibition and their opponents:

At the present time the friends of a license system, and the advocates of unwise prohibitory legislation, are equally confident that they shall control the next Legislature. So far as can be judged, from accounts of Republican caucuses held in the interior, the dominant party in the Commonwealth has about as many license as prohibitory men in its ranks. In many of the smallest class of towns the Republican opponents of prohibition largely outnumber the friends of the law—a state of things produced by influences operating with the most power in the rural districts. The thorough discussion of the prohibitory law has developed the fact that a considerable majority of the people of Massachusetts disbelieve in that enactment, both on grounds of expediency and principle. They regard it as undemocratic, and of no advantage to the temperance cause. Ordinarily this feeling would decide an election in which such an issue was the paramount question. But the difficulty now is that the majority averse to "prohibition" is composed of persons of all political stripes. Can they be combined upon one ticket for members of the Senate and House of Representatives? The answer to this query would show whether intemperate "temperance" legislation is to continue for another year, and the Commonwealth be relieved from the pressure of a few active spirits who have heretofore made that good cause their chief capital in politics.

A Family in Detroit Poisoned.

From the Detroit Free Press, Oct. 24.

A curious case of poisoning occurred in this city on Monday last, which proved very near fatal to an entire family. The facts as we learn them are, that on Saturday Charles W. Hunt purchased a quantity of beefsteak, which was put into a refrigerator, where it was left until Monday morning. Upon taking it out the cook observed that the sticks upon which it had lain had by some means become displaced, letting the meat fall through on the zinc covering. Some doubts as to the propriety of eating the meat were expressed, but it was finally concluded that no harm would result from it, and the steak was cooked and eaten. Not long afterward Mrs. Hunt, her little daughter and the servant girl were seized with violent spasms and retching. A physician was sent for, and upon investigation pronounced the family poisoned. A Miss Hull, who also ate a portion of the meat, after breakfast came down town, and when near the Post-office was attacked in the same manner. Assistance was procured and it was intended to carry her home, but she grew worse so rapidly that she was taken to the house of Mr. Fay, No. 289 Woodward-avenue, and for several hours it was believed that the attack would prove fatal. Happily, by prompt and skillful action, a fatal result was averted and the young lady, though still weak, is likely to recover. Whether the meat was poisoned by contact with the zinc in the refrigerator, or whether it was diseased, has not, we believe, been determined.

The Money Market in Montreal.

From the Montreal Witness, Oct. 26.

The derangement consequent upon the failure of the Commercial Bank has been considerable, but not so great as might have been expected. Money has been 9 to 12 per cent. at the banks for good paper, and higher rates on the street. Of course all the customers of that bank must have recourse to other banks, and the demand for money will thus be considerably greater than heretofore in proportion to the banking capital of the country. The amount of Provincial notes in circulation, by returns up to the end of September, was $3,559,693, against $3,222,698 the previous month, or an increase of $337,000. This amount, doubtless, went out in the purchase of produce, &c., in the month of September. We may note here an incidental advantage of this greenback issue. It must have greatly diminished the issue of bank notes generally, and, among the rest, those of the Commercial Bank, so that its failure will not be so much felt as if there had been no Government currency. Commercial Bank notes are eagerly bought here at discounts ranging from 10 to 20 cents on the dollar, but very few are willing to sell at any discount.

Arrival of the Hecla from Liverpool.

The steamship *Hecla*, Edmonston, from Liverpool Oct. 12, and Queenstown Oct. 14, arrived at this port last evening.

FEARFUL BOILER EXPLOSION.

A Large Factory Demolished at Union Hill, N. J.—Two Men Killed and Two Injured.

Between 12 and 1 o'clock Saturday afternoon, as was stated in the Times yesterday, a fearful boiler explosion occured at Union Hill, N. J., resulting in the total destruction of a large factory, the death of two men, the injury of two others and the killing of two horses.

The building, which was situated just back from the Bull's Head road, and some six or seven hundred feet south of Mainberg & Heim's hotel and brewery, was known as Cotes' Piano-forte Manufactory, but was occupied jointly by George Fansel as a saw-mill and for making moulding patterns, and by Mr. Meyer, as a tannery for dressing sheepskins. In the building quite a number of men were employed. Fortunately at the time of the catastrophe they were nearly all absent, having gone to their dinners. The building was fifty feet front, seventy-five feet deep, three stories high and constructed with brick in the most substantial manner. The boiler was situated in a basement room at the southeast corner of the building, and is said to be about 24-horse power.

There were four persons in the engine-room at the time of the explosion, Mr. Fansel, Otto Meyer, Jr., the engineer, (name not ascertained,) and a laboring man employed by Jacob Hammer, named Chas. Hansherr, who had just entered, having been sent there by his employer for some tools. Mr. Fansel and young Meyer were in conversation when the latter stepped up and looked at the indicator, and turning suddenly around with a countenance indicating great alarm, exclaimed: "Fansel, for God's sake! there is more than two hundred pounds of steam on," and before any one in the room was able to escape, the boiler exploded with a most terrific noise, which was heard at a great distance, completely demolishing the building, with the exception of about two stories, front and rear, and leaving the high brick chimney intact. For a while the air was thick with bricks, stones, pieces of boiler-iron, iron pipes, machinery and timbers, which came raining down in all directions, and in front of the building the ground was completely covered with the *debris* for from two hundred to three hundred feet around.

Fansel, Meyer and the engineer were blown out of the front of the building. The engineer was scalded in a dreadful manner, and being conveyed to St. Mary's Hospital, died there during the night. Young Meyer was very badly scalded about the face, head and arms, but may recover. Mr. Fansel was scalded, but his injuries are comparatively light, and he was able to be out yesterday. Charles Hansherr was buried in the ruins near where the front of the boiler stood, and his mutilated remains were not recovered until noon yesterday, it not having been known until in the forenoon that any one was missing. About one-third of the front end of the boiler ascended perpendicularly to a great height, and in its descent crashed through the stable adjoining the boiler-room, killing two horses and setting fire to the building, which, together with the *debris* of the large building, was totally consumed. Two lengths of the rear end of the boiler, about 7 feet, took a northeasterly direction, and passing within 10 feet of a gentleman with four children in a wagon on the Bull's-head road, landed in the gutter, 60 feet in front of the hotel, and over 700 feet from the factory. Two other large pieces of boiler-iron struck in front of the hotel, rebounded across the road into Denning Duer's Woods, one of them cutting down a large tree, a piece of iron pipe, some ten feet in length and two feet in cumference, landed near the hotel, and another piece, about half the size, was found a short distance off. Two dwelling houses near were slightly damaged by flying missiles, and one of them, belonging to Mr. Fansel, was scorched in front, and the other caught fire in the gable, but Engine Co. No. 1, and Hook and Ladder Co. No. 1, of Union Hill, were able to prevent any material damage and saved them from destruction. The engineer was a new man and had been employed there only three or four days, and no one in the neighborhood seemed to know him. Hausherr was a single man, about 30 years of age.

The loss will probably amount to $30,000, upon which there was no insurance, the policy having run out during the fore-part of the week, and the Mutual, of Jersey City, were to have insured it Saturday afternoon for $20,000. Mr. Fansel purchased the property two weeks since from Mr. Coates for $23,000, while it is said to have been worth a great deal more. Mr. Mayer's loss was from $7,000 to $10,000 on stock and machinery. It was insured for $5,000.

The case will be fully investigated, as it is said the the engineer was not competent for the position.

The Erie Basin Explosion—Coroner's Inquest—Verdict of Censure.

The final session of the inquest in the case of the Erie Basin explosion, resulting in the death of the engineer, Michael Flannigan, was held yesterday. The previous testimony has already appeared in the Times.

John Metcalf, being sworn, said: I reside in Elizabeth-street, near Richards; I am a fireman, and work for the Erie Dry Dock Company; I have been acquainted with deceased eighteen months; I did not see him at all that night; once in a time I would go to his engine-room and see him; deceased was a sober man; I have never seen him asleep while running the engine; when he was on the night watch I have seen him asleep quite often; I don't know whether he was an engineer or not; he used to fire the same boiler I now do; I don't know anything about this accident.

EVIDENCE OF JOHN GARAMAN.

John Garaman sworn: I reside in Elizabeth-street, near Orchard; I am a watchman of the Erie Basin Dry Dock; have known the deceased two years; I did not know that he was an engineer; about half-past seven o'clock I was down to the engine-room; deceased was then walking around; I stood there with him twenty-five minutes, and as I left I told him to look out for himself; he took a paper and sat down; about two weeks before he was killed I found him asleep; I was in the habit of going to the engine-house every night; I have never seen deceased drunk since he has run the engine; I did not have any conversation with him at the time I was in the room.

VERDICT.

After a short deliberation the jury brought in the following verdict: That the said Michael Flannagan came to his death by the explosion of the boiler, caused by not having sufficient water in the same, from neglect of the said Michael Flannagan. We also blame the Erie Basin Dry Dock Company for not employing a competent engineer to take charge of the said boiler.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

Our Wharves and Piers.—Proposed Public Meeting.—The Citizen's Association will hold a meeting at the Merchant's Exchange, No. 52 Pine-street, on Friday, Nov. 8, at 3 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of discussing what steps shall be taken to inaugurate a system of wharves and piers commensurate with the present and future wants of the City of New-York. The question is one of great national importance. While our railroads are being extended to the Pacific, and our steamship lines to China, no adequate provision has been made within our City for the accommodation of our vast and growing commerce. The interests not only of our City but our entire country demand an immediate change in our wharf and pier system. The members of the Chamber of Commerce, the Produce Exchange, the Shipowners' Association, and all parties interested, are invited by the Association to attend the meeting and present their views.

Fire in Fifty-fifth-street.—About 1 A. M. yesterday, a fire was discovered in the frame building corner of Fifty-fifth-street and Tenth-avenue, owned by Mr. Huyler. The flames were soon extinguished. The first floor is occupied in part by Joseph Phillips as a harness-shop, who loses $300; fully insured in the Hamilton Company. The other portion of this floor is occupied by Henry Bebugle as a barber-shop; loss $150; no insurance. The upper part of the building is occupied by Patrick McElroy as a boarding-house; loss $500; no insurance. The building is damaged to the extent of $500.

The Five Lost Children.—Mention was made in yesterday's Times that Mrs. Rosenheim, of St. Louis, had lost five young children the previous day at Fulton Ferry. It appears that scarcely half an hour after the children were missed they were picked up by a Twenty-sixth Precinct officer and taken to Castle Garden. As the authorities there knew that the father had gone to the Shakespeare Hotel, the children were sent there, where their father found them after giving information at Police Headquarters. Notice did not reach Inspector Dilks of this fact until yesterday, owing to the negligence of the City Hall Police.

Fatal Burning Accident.—Mrs. Ann Keshin, who was severely burned one day last week by the fall and explosion of a kerosene oil lamp, at her residence, No. 134 West Nineteenth-street, died yesterday morning from the injuries so received. Coroner Gover will hold an inquest. The deceased was thirty-seven years of age and a native of Ireland.

Runaway Accident.—Yesterday afternoon Phelix O'Connor and wife, of No. 52 West Sixteenth-street, were driving near High Bridge in a wagon, when the horses took fright and ran away, the occupants being thrown out. Mrs. O'Connor was so severely injured that she is not expected to live.

Assembly Nomination.—The Eighth Assembly District Union Republican Convention met on Saturday evening, 26th inst., at Farmer Institute, No. 49 Ludlow-street, and nominated Nicholas H. Eberhardt for Assemblyman.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

Shoplifting.—A man who gave his name as Chas. H. Caswell went into the lager-beer saloon of H. Westman, on the corner of Henry and Atlantic streets, yesterday, and decamped with a black coat worth $25. The coat was missed soon after, and an alarm given, when the fellow was captured by one of the officers of the Forty-third Precinct, with the stolen property in his possession. He is held for the Grand Jury.

Serious Fall.—An insane woman, named Bichinger, yesterday afternoon, fell from the second-story window of her residence in Franklin-avenue, Greenpoint, and suffered severe internal injuries.

Horse Stealing.—Henry Schweder, of Moore-street, E. D., and Charles Schmidt, of Metropolitan-avenue, report that their stables were entered on Saturday night and robbed of valuable horses.

Fire.—A slight fire broke out about midnight Saturday night in the back basement of the house No. 16 Hudson-avenue, which caused a damage of about $50. It was the work of an incendiary.

Sudden Death.—A man named Wm. Smith, residing in the Eastern District, while on his way to work on Saturday fell dead on the sidewalk, as is supposed from disease of the heart.

Extraordinary Improvement in Artificial Teeth.

From Watson's Weekly Art Journal.

Dr. M. Levett has always ranked among our first dentists, and dentistry owes much to his scientific researches and inventions, but his new invention of Suction Cellular Plate, in combination with a reticulated gold web and rubber base, for artificial teeth, comes nearer to perfection than any we have seen. It is so light as hardly to be a weight in the hand, and at the same time is extremely elastic and strong. By a series of air cells it is held immovable in the mouth, and is so small and compact that it does not interfere with speech or taste. It is in short the lightest, the most cleanly, and the firmest denture that was ever put in the mouth, and consequently we commend it over all others.

No. 27 (late 26) East 20th-st.,
Fifth house from Broadway.

[*Advertisement.*]

If You Want a Good

Light and Stylish Hat, go to
—*Advertisement.* VAIL'S, No. 141 Fulton-st.

Wonderful, delicious, inimitable, ravishing.—These are the superlatives universally applied to PHALON & SON'S "NIGHT-BLOOMING CEREUS." And why not? It has no peer among perfumes either in permanence or richness, and is so pure and ethereal that although its aroma is indelible, it leaves no stain.

Has Nature an antidote for acquired diseases? The PLANTATION BITTERS, prepared by Dr. DRAKE, of New-York, have no doubt benefited and cured more persons of Dyspepsia, Nervousness, Sour Stomach, Loss of Appetite, Sinking Weakness, General Debility and Mental Despondency, than any other article in existence. They are composed of the purest roots and herbs, carefully prepared, to be taken as a tonic and gentle stimulant. They are adapted to any age or condition of life, and are extensively popular with mothers and persons of sedentary habits.

MAGNOLIA WATER—A delightful toilet article—superior to Cologne, and at half the price.

Ball, Black & Co.

Call the attention of their friends to their elegant and varied assortment of SILVER PLATED WARE, manufactured expressly for them by the MERIDEN BRITANNIA COMPANY. These goods are not simply useful and durable, but elegant in style and design.

Universal Exposition, Paris, 1867. STEINWAY & SONS TRIUMPHANT, having been awarded THE FIRST GRAND GOLD MEDAL for American Grand, Square and Upright Pianos by the unanimous verdict of the International Jury. This medal is distinctly classified *first* in order of merit *over* all other American exhibitors, and *over* more than four hundred pianos entered for competition by nearly all the most celebrated manufacturers of Europe.

Warerooms, Nos. 109 and 111 East 14th-st., New-York.

Batchelor's Hair Dye. The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Moth, Freckles and Tan. The only reliable remedy for brown discolorations on the face called Moth, Freckles and Tan, is PERRY'S MOTH AND FRECKLE LOTION. Prepared by Dr. B. C. PERRY, Dermatologist, No. 49 Bond-st., New-York. Sold by all druggists.

Exposition Universal, Paris, 1867. The Howe Machine Company—Elias Howe, Jr.—No. 699 Broadway, New-York, awarded, over eighty-two competitors, the only Cross of the Legion of Honor and Gold Medal given to American Sewing-machines.

The Singer Manufacturing Co. Sewing-Machines. No. 458 Broadway, New-York.

A Silver Medal which was the highest prize awarded at the Paris Exposition, July, 1867, for Sewing-Machines (as such) was given to the Florence—the best family Sewing-Machine in the world. No. 505 Broadway.

Chickering's, Waters', Arion's, Bradbury's, Vose's, and other new 7 and 7¼-octave pianos to let; also, new melodeons, parlor and cabinet organs to let, and rent applied, if purchased. HORACE WATERS & CO., Warerooms No. 481 Broadway, New-York.

Joel Ketchum & Co., Columbia, S. C., writes to New-York that "Bartlett's Reversible Sewing-machines meet with general favor South; parties are offering to exchange other kinds for them."

Torrey's Patent Weather Strips.—No wind, dust, snow or rain can penetrate where these strips are used. Save half the fuel. Warranted for five years. E. S. & J. TORREY & CO., No. 72 Maiden-lane, N. Y.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, bandages, silks, elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

Caution.

We call attention to the fact that *imitations* of our fine ELECTRO-PLATE, consisting of Dinner, Dessert, Tea Services, &c., are extensively produced by American manufacturers; also, that there are English imitations in market, both of inferior quality. These goods are offered for sale by many dealers, and are well calculated to deceive. Purchasers can only detect and avoid counterfeits by noting our trade mark, thus:

Trade mark for Electro-Plate. — GORHAM MFG CO — Stamped on base of every article.

Our goods, which can be obtained from all responsible dealers, bear this stamp. They are heavily plated on the finest Albata or Nickel Silver, *and we guarantee them in every respect superior to the best Sheffield plate.*

GORHAM MANUFACTURING CO.,
Silversmiths and Manufacturers of Fine Electro-Plate,
Providence, R. I.

The Gorham Ware, *indisputably superior to the finest Sheffield Plate*, for sale at retail by the introducers.
STARR & MARCUS,
No. 22 John-st.

Home Again.

Dr. B. C. PERRY, Dermatologist, having closed his office in Boston, can now be consulted at No. 49 Bond-st., for Warts, Wens, Moles, Moth, Freckles, Comedones, (black worms,) and all pimply eruptions and scaly disquemations on the face or other parts of the body, including all cutaneous diseases of the head, inducing loss of hair or premature grayness. No charge for consultation.

The Laundry.

COLGATE & CO. put up for use of families a perfectly pure and economical LAUNDRY SOAP, cut in pieces, to **facilitate drying** and for convenience in use. It may be had of all first-class family grocers, or at the salesroom of the manufacturers, Nos. 53 and 55 John-st., New-York.

The Very Highest Prize, the Cross of the Legion of Honor, was conferred on the representative of the GROVER & BAKER SEWING-MACHINES at the Exposition Universelle, Paris, 1867; thus attesting their great superiority over all other sewing-machines. Salesrooms, No. 495 Broadway, New-York.

Chickering & Sons, Manufacturers of Grand, Square and Upright Piano-fortes, were awarded at the Paris Exposition the First Grand Prize, the Legion of Honor and a Grand Gold Medal, making 59 first premiums during the past 44 years. Warerooms, No. 652 Broadway.

Hull's Family Soap.

Unadulterated, absolutely pure. Full weight. Sold by all grocers. J. C. HULL'S SON, No. 32 Park-row, New-York.

Fair Faces will find Fifty Different styles of elegant Promenade Coronals, commonly called Fancy Hats, at GENIN'S, No. 513 Broadway.

Gobelin Tapestry of Rare and Curious Design.
Window galleries of walnut, wood and polished steel, can be seen at
WALRAVEN'S, No. 686 Broadway.

MARRIED.

Monell—Herrick.—On Thursday, Oct. 24, by Rev. Alfred H. Kellogg, Ambrose Monell to Jennie K. Herrick, all of this City.

Sharp—Dewey.—On Thursday, Oct. 24, at Hudson City, by Rev. J. C. Egbert, Edwin Sharp to Margaretta Dewey. No cards.

DIED.

Bodwell.—At Orange, N. J., on Saturday, Oct. 26, William, son of Philander and Sarah Bodwell, aged 28 years.

Beers.—On Saturday, Oct. 26, at Yonkers, N. Y., Ashton Shirley, only son of W. H. and Emma S. Beers, aged 9 years, 6 months and 26 days.

Funeral from the house at 3 o'clock on Monday afternoon. Carriages at depot on arrival of the 12 and 2 o'clock trains from New-York.

Belden.—In Galveston, Texas, on Monday, Oct. 14, of yellow fever, Henry A. Belden, aged 28 years.

Del Bal.—In Santiago de Veraguas, Panama, on Tuesday morning, Sept. 24, Mrs. Jenny C. White Del Bal, wife of Mr. Bernardino Del Bal, and daughter of the late Hon. James W. White, of the Superior Court of this City.

A Requiem High Mass will be celebrated for the repose of her soul at the Church of St. Francis Xavier, 16th-st., on Tuesday morning, Oct. 29, at 10½ o'clock, at which the friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

Denniston.—On Saturday, Oct. 26, Kate M. Denniston, wife of William Denniston, and oldest daughter of Henry D. and Elizabeth Beitel, aged 31 years, 10 months and 5 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the 43d-st. M. E. Church on Tuesday, the 29th inst., at 12 o'clock, without further invitation.

England.—On Sunday, Oct. 27, Johannah M. Williamson, wife of Martin England, aged 32 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 147 East 65th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., on Tuesday afternoon, Oct. 29, at 1 o'clock, without further invitation.

☞ Kingston, C. W., and Kingston and Rondout, N. Y., papers please copy.

Hurst.—On Friday morning, Oct. 25, of typhoid fever, Euphrates Hurst, aged 46 years.

His relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral on Monday morning, at 10 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 352 West 15th-st., without further notice.

Lefman.—Suddenly, at 10¼ o'clock Saturday morning, Henry S. Lefman, aged 29 years and 11 months.

The friends and relatives are respectfully invited to attend the funeral this day, (Monday,) at 2½ o'clock, at the residence of his mother, No. 76 Bloomfield-st., Hoboken, N. J.

McCoskry.—On Friday afternoon, Oct. 25, after a lingering illness, Robert McCoskry.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the Presbyterian Church, corner of 5th-av. and 19th-st., on Tuesday, Oct. 29, at 4 o'clock P. M.

Mather.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday, Oct. 27, Mrs. Emily Mather, aged 81 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral on Tuesday, at 4 o'clock P. M., from the residence of her son-in-law, Pardon Briggs, No. 353 Pacific-st., Brooklyn.

Montgomery.—On Friday, Oct. 25, Rachel Montgomery, aged 32 years, 5 months and 25 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral at her late residence, No. 301 West 19th-st., on Monday, at 1 o'clock P. M.

Phelps.—On Sunday, Oct. 27, Charlotte, relict of the late Stephen Phelps, in the 88th year of her age.

Her friends and those of her family are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her son-in-law, Ashbel Denison, No. 107 West 44th-st., on Tuesday, the 29th inst., at 1 o'clock, without further notice.

Rutgers.—On Thursday, Oct. 24, at New-Brunswick, N. J., Eliza, widow of the late Nicholas G. Rutgers, of New-York.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral on Monday, Oct. 28, at 12 o'clock, at the Reformed Dutch Church corner of Lafayette-place and 4th-st., New-York.

Stevens.—At Philadelphia, on Friday, Oct. 25, Mrs. Catherine Paresee Stevens, widow of the late Capt. John Stevens, aged 88 years.

Vanderveer.—After a short illness, on Saturday morning, Oct. 26, Richard F. Vanderveer, in the 35th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, which will take place from his late residence, No. 86 Orange-st., Brooklyn, on Monday, the 28th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M.

West.—On Sunday, Oct. 27, Jennie Elizabeth, only child of Lewis J. and Jennie West, aged 1 year, 2 months and 20 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her parents, No. 78 Rivington-st., on Tuesday afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

Wygant.—Suddenly, on Friday, Oct. 25, Peirce, eldest son of Stephen T. and Grace Wygant.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral this (Monday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from No. 40 Clinton-place. The remains will be taken to Newburgh for interment.

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New styles, Three, Four, Five, Six, Eight, Ten to Fifty Dollars a set. For sale by G. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

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Of all descriptions, for sale by G. C. ALLEN,
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Napkin Rings, Butter Knives, Dessert Knives, Fruit Knives, Soup Ladles, Pie Knives, &c., &c., for sale by G. C. ALLEN,
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WRAPPING-PAPER FOR SALE.—OLD copies of the *New-York Times* can be had at the counter of the *New-York Times*. Price, $1 per hundred. Also, old exchange papers. Price, 50 cents per hundred.

TIMELY TOPICS.—THANKSGIVING DAY, its Origin and History; Self-Help; How to Do it; Winter Reading; How to Save Money, and How to Spend it; New Phrenologists; Who Shall Rule Over Us—In PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL for November; 30 cents. S. R. WELLS, No. 389 Broadway, New-York.

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OUR SOCIAL RELATIONS.—MATRIMONY among Authors—a reply to "A Plea for Bachelors," recently published. Bad Servants Made Good; Have Your Likeness Taken; The Question—In November No. PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL; only 30 cents. Ask your Newsman for it.

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SCHENCK'S PULMONIC SYRUP, SEA-WEED TONIC AND MANDRAKE PILLS.—Dr. SCHENCK will be absent from this City until TUESDAY, Nov. 12. His usual visits will then be continued regularly EVERY TUESDAY, at his rooms, No. 32 Bond-st., from 9 A. M. till 3 P. M. It is unnecessary for patients to see Dr. SCHENCK, except when a thorough examination of the lungs is required with the Respirometer, as he keeps a large supply of his medicines at his rooms, which may be obtained at all times, with full directions printed in English, French and German.

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GEO. H. KITCHEN & CO., No. 591 Broadway.

A MASS MEETING IN BEHALF OF the Excise and Sunday Law will be held in Cooper Institute on TUESDAY EVENING, Oct. 29, at 7½ o'clock, and will be addressed by Hon. Horace Greeley, Dr. Newman Hall, of London; Gen. Fisk, and Dr. Durbin, and others.

All the friends of a quiet Sabbath are invited to attend.

Jonathan Sturgis,	Moses H. Grinnell,	Theo. W. Riley,
Stewart Brown,	Geo. F. Thomas,	W. E. Dodge,
David Hoadley,	H'y P. Marshall,	John Owens,
A. R. Wetmore,	Alex M. Ross,	Stephen Brush,
W. R. Vermilye,	Jas. M. Brown,	Wm. Moore,
M. G. Baldwin,	Fred. G. Foster,	H. Dyer,
A. Rob'n Walsh,	H. G. Elliot,	Joseph Ogden,
Thos. H. Faile,	George H. Carey,	Morris K. Jessup,
Jno. Warren,	John Brook,	Henry Day,
J. M. Halstead,	John I. Morris,	Henry Kelly,
W. M. Vermilye,	Samuel Holmes,	Richard Warren,
John Steward,	S. W. Andrews,	John Pearsall,
B. C. Wendell,	Samuel Cooke,	John E. Williams,
Cyrus Curtiss,	Jas. B. Johnston,	Shepard Knapp,
Wm. L. Jenkins,	E. H. R. Lyman,	D. Thompson,
Richard Irvin,	Mort. L. Fowler,	W. E. Dodge, Jr.,
D. Willis James,	J. A. Kenyon,	Dudley B. Fuller,
L. B. Woodruff,	A. Russell,	J. B. Cornell,
	and many others.	

RELIGIOUS.—SAINTS AND SINNERS—NO. 1—Who are They The Tenants of the Heart Have Moved Away; Eminent Clergymen; Puritanism—Early Sectarian Settlements in America, Presbyterians, Episcopalians, Quakers, Roman Catholics, Huguenots, &c.—In PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL for November; 30 cents. Newsmen have it. Address S. R. WELLS, New-York.

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EDUCATION OF THE HEART.—BY HON. SCHUYLER COLFAX, a splendid oration; Limbless yet Triumphant, by ANNA CORA RITCHIE; A Glimpse at the Georgia Freedmen; Concerning Man; Insanity; Health; Long Life; Action the Source of Power; The Drunkard's Song Illustrated; Condition of the Earth Internally; Organic Life—In PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL for November; 30 cents, or $3 a year.
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POLITICAL.

TWENTY-FIRST ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

A meeting to ratify the Union Republican State and County nominations, and also the nominations of Hon. WILSON BERRYMAN for Senator, and ROBERT C. BROWN, for Assembly, will be held at National Hall, corner of 4th-av. and 129th-st., Harlem, on MONDAY EVENING, OCT. 28, 1867.

The following gentlemen will positively address the meeting:
Hon. HORACE GREELEY,
Hon. F. J. FITHIAN,
Hon. ETHAN ALLEN,
Hon. CHAS. S. SPENCER,
Major JAMES HAGGERTY.

Ladies are invited to be present.
By order of the Committee of Arrangements,
W. H. DE CAMP, Chairman.
JOHN NORTON, Secretary.

GRAND REPUBLICAN RALLY.

A meeting of the Union Republican electors of the Thirteenth Assembly District, (Sixteenth Ward,) will be held at Headquarters on 8th-av., between 20th and 21st sts., at 8 o'clock, TUESDAY EVENING, Oct. 29, to ratify the nomination of Charles P. Shaw for member of Assembly.

The ablest speakers in the canvass will address the meeting. Music by the Anderson Union Glee Club.
HENRY F. RANNEY,
Chairman of the Assembly Convention.
GEORGE GARDNER, Secretary.

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REGULAR DEMOCRATIC NOMINATION.
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FOR SHERIFF,
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For Supervisor,
ISAAC J. OLIVER.

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FOR COUNTY CLERK,
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We are prepared to receive bids for the above bonds, in whole or in part, and recommend them to the public as unquestionable security.

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OFFICE OF THE TRUSTEES OF CREDITORS AND STOCKHOLDERS OF THE OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD COMPANY, (EASTERN DIVISION,) NO. 58 WALL-ST. NEW-YORK, Oct. 17, 1867.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THIS TRUST will be finally closed on Saturday, the 30th day of November, 1867, at 2 o'clock P. M., preparatory to the conversion of Trustees' certificates into stock of the reorganized and consolidated corporation, to be called The Ohio and Mississippi Railway Company.

To the persons or parties, or their legal representatives, in whose names Trustees' certificates shall be registered on said 30th day of November, and upon the surrender and cancellation of the same, certificates of stock will be issued as follows: Preferred Stock (full paid) for preferred certificates, and common stock (full paid) for common certificates, at the rate of one share for every $100 of Trustees' certificates, and scrip for fractional parts of such share. Interest on the preferred certificates from Jan. 1, 1867, to the day fixed for conversion, to be paid in cash.

By order of the Trustees,
ALLAN CAMPBELL, Chairman.

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.
ST. LOUIS AND IRON MOUNTAIN RAILROAD COMPANY, SEVEN PER CENT. INTEREST.
FEBRUARY AND AUGUST.

These Bonds cover a Road of 91 miles, finished from St. Louis to Pilot Knob, and in first-class order, and an extension of about the same length from Pilot Knob to Belmont now rapidly constructing, for which the proceeds of these bonds are to be used, making a through route from St. Louis to New-Orleans by rail. The earnings of the 91 miles are $600,000 a year; the net profits now are sufficient to pay the interest on the entire amount of bonds, were they all issued. The basis of security is believed to be beyond that of any other bonds now offered. Apply at the office of the Company, No. 43 Wall-st., to H. G. MARQUAND, Vice-President, or to CLARK, DODGE & CO., corner of Wall and William sts.

UNITED STATES TREASURY, NEW-YORK, Oct. 24, 1867.

CONVERSION OF SEVEN-THIRTIES.—The notes of the Second and Third Series of Seven-Thirties (due June and July, 1868,) will now be received at this office for conversion into six per cent. bonds of 1867, bearing interest from July 1. The interest on the notes will be allowed to the day of presentation, and accrued interest on the bonds will be charged at six per cent. in currency. Each note must be indorsed by the person presenting it for conversion.

H. H. VAN DYCK, Assistant Treasurer.

OFFICE OF CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY CO., No. 57 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Oct. 22, 1867.

COUPONS DUE NOV. 1, 1867, FROM THE following named bonds will be paid on and after that day on presentation at this office, viz.:
C. & N. W. R'y Co.'s Funded Coupon Bonds.
C. & N. W. R'y Co.'s Consolidated Sinking Fund Bonds.
C. & N. W. R'y Co.'s Equipment Bonds.
Galena and C. U. R. R. Co.'s Second Mortgage Bonds.
A. L. PRITCHARD, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE 3D-AV. RAILROAD CO., 3D-AV., BETWEEN 65TH AND 66TH STS., NEW-YORK, Oct. 26, 1867.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS of the 3d-av. Railroad Company for the election of Directors and Inspectors of election for the ensuing year will take place at their office on WEDNESDAY, the 13th day of November, 1867.
The polls will be open from 2 to 4 P. M.
SAMUEL B. ISAACS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE BIG SMOKY SILVER MINING CO., No. 167 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Oct. 26, 1867.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the above Company will be held at the Office of the Company in New-York City, Nov. 11, 1867, at 12 M. The polls will remain open one hour for the election of Trustees for the ensuing year. By order of the Board of Trustees.
WILLIAM H. DUDLEY, Secretary.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, STATE TREASURER'S OFFICE, LANSING, Oct. 26, 1867.

THE INTEREST DUE NOV. 1, 1867, on bonds issued by the State of Michigan, will be paid at the Metropolitan National Bank, in the City of New-York.
E. O. GROSVENOR, State Treasurer.

NEW-YORK MINING CO., NEW-YORK, Oct. 24, 1867.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of this Company will be held at the office No. 128 Front-st., on MONDAY, the 4th of November next, for the purpose of electing Directors for the ensuing year. The poll will be open from 12 to 1 o'clock.
WM. M. FLEMING, Secretary.

CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD Coupons; Preferred First Mortgage Sinking Fund Bonds; Dubuque and Sioux City Railroad Coupons; Sinking Fund Convertible Bonds, due Nov. 1, 1867, will be paid on and after that date at our office, No. 12 Pine-st., New-York, less Government tax.
M. K. JESUP & COMPANY.
NEW-YORK, Oct. 24, 1867.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of The Rathbone Petroleum Company, of West Virginia, will be held the second TUESDAY of November, 1867, at 12 o'clock M., at No. 54 William-st., New-York City, Room 22.
GEORGE BRADISH, President.
ROBERT C. EMBREE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 141 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Oct. 17, 1867.

AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS OF this Company, for the ensuing year, will be held at the office of the Company on MONDAY, the 4th day of November next.
The polls will be open from 1 to 2 o'clock P. M.
WM. RAYNOR, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE MEMPHIS AND CHARLESTON RAILROAD COMPANY.

NOTICE.—COUPONS OF THE FIRST MORTgage bonds of this Company falling due on the 1st proximo will be paid at the office of WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., Nos. 27 and 29 Pine-st., New-York.

UNITED STATES TREASURY, NEW-YORK, Oct. 15, 1867.

SCHEDULES OF (30) THIRTY OR MORE 5-20 coupons, due Nov. 1, 1867, will now be received for examination at the United States Treasury.
H. H. VAN DYCK, Assistant Treasurer.

FINANCIAL

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	Bid.	Ask'd		Bid.	Ask'd
Registered '81...	112	112¼	Gold	141⅝	141¾
Coupon, 1881.....	112⅛	112⅜	June, 7.30.......	105¼	105½
5-20 Regist'd '62.	104¼	105	July, 7.30	105¼	105½
5-20 Coupon, '62.	113	113⅛	Oct., comp'ds. '64	119¾	—
5-20 Coupon, '64.	109⅛	109⅜	Dec., comp'ds. '64	118¾	119
5-20 Coupon, '65.	109⅝	110	May, comp'ds. '65	117⅛	117½
5-20 C. '65 Jan&Jly	107⅛	107½	Aug., comp'ds. '65	116⅜	116⅝
5-20 Coupon, '67..	107⅛	107½	Sept., comp'ds. '65	115¾	116
10-40 Reg........	100¼	100½	Oct., comp'ds. '65	115⅜	115¾
10-40 Cou........	100⅜	100⅝			

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Deposits received and collections made.
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7-30 Notes, Oct. 26, 1867, as follows:
For JUNE NOTES we give the NEW 5-20 BONDS, and pay $6 74 DIFFERENCE.
For JULY NOTES we give the NEW 5-20 BONDS, and pay 74 cents DIFFERENCE ON EACH $1 000.
No. 12 Wall-st., New-York.

STATE OF MISSOURI INTEREST.
NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK, Oct. 20, 1867.

Notice is hereby given that the overdue coupons from bonds issued or guaranteed by the State of Missouri in aid of railroads (the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad excepted) that matured on the first days of July, 1861, January, 1862, July, 1862, January, 1863, and July, 1863, (five coupons in all,) will be paid on presentation at this bank, accompanied by schedules stating the numbers of the bonds and name of railroad to which issued.
H. F. VAIL, Cashier.

STATEMENT OF THE STUYVESANT BANK, as required by chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 26th day of October, 1867:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts........$487,798
Average amount of Deposits........................$436,721
City and County of New-York, ss.: I, WM. S. CARMAN, President of the Stuyvesant Bank, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
Sworn to before me, this 26th day of October, 1866.
THEO. HUMBERT,
Notary Public City and County New-York.

OFFICE OF MORRIS AND ESSEX R. R. CO., HOBOKEN, N. J., Oct. 21, 1867.

THE COUPONS OF THE FIRST MORTGAGE Bonds of this Company, due Nov. 1, will be paid on and after that date at the Fourth National Bank in New-York. WM. H. CONNETT, Treasurer.

MISSOURI COUPONS DUE IN 1868, also past due, cashed by THOMAS NEWTON, Banker, No. 82 Broadway, New-York.

DIVIDENDS.

THE NATIONAL MECHANICS, BANKING ASSOCIATION OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Oct. 22, 1867.

THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECTORS have this day declared a dividend of (5) five per cent., payable to stockholders on and after the 1st day of November next, free of all taxes. Transfer books closed from this date to Nov. 1, 1867.
F. CHANDLER, Cashier.

UNION NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Oct. 22, 1867.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of this Bank have declared a dividend of Five (5) per cent., free from all taxes, payable on the 1st day of November next, to which date the transfer books will be closed. JAMES M. LEWIS, Cashier.

ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN PETROLEUM COMPANY, OFFICE 122 BOWERY, CORNER GRAND-ST.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) PER CENT. has been declared payable Nov. 1. The transfer books will remain closed until that date.
W. A. HALL, Treasurer.

SAVINGS BANKS.

NORTH RIVER SAVINGS BANK.
Corner of 34th-st. and 8th-av.
ALL DEPOSITS made on or before the FIRST OF ANY MONTH will draw interest from that date. SIX PER CENT. INTEREST PAID, free of tax. Open DAILY, from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M.; also on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, from 6 to 8 o'clock. JOHN HOOPER, Pres.
FREDERICK L. VULTE, Sec.

PEOPLE'S SAVINGS BANK.
No. 1,146 Broadway, between 26th and 27th sts.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST on deposits, free from Government tax.
ALL MONEY deposited on or before the FIRST DAY OF NOVEMBER draws interest from that date.
CHARLES PECK, President.
CHARLES T. RODGERS, Secretary.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK.
Nos. 396 and 398 CANAL-ST., corner of LAIGHT, OPEN DAILY from 10 to 3 o'clock.
Six per cent. interest, free of tax, on $5 to $5,000.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, 8TH-AV., corner of 14th-st.—SIX PER CENT. INTEREST paid on all sums from $5 to $5,000. Deposits made on or before Nov. 1 will draw interest from Nov. 1.
R. H. MACLAY, President.
S. S. CONSTANT, Vice-President.
R. H. BULL, Secretary.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES

No. 49 EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK, Oct. 15, 1867.

MR. GREENVILLE WINTHROP HAS this day withdrawn from the firm of GREENVILLE WINTHROP & CO.

The undersigned will continue the business of broker in Foreign Exchange, Gold, Government Securities, &c. EUGENE WINTHROP.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

THE PATENT FOR E. HOLMES' BURGLAR Alarm Telegraph for many of the States and large cities is for sale. The success with which this "Alarm" has been introduced in New-York and vicinity, its great popularity, and the large amount of testimony in its favor, render it an unusual opportunity to locate in a well-established, pleasant and profitable business. It can be operated individually or by a stock company. All particulars can be had by applying at the office, No. 201 Broadway.

FOR SALE TO CLOSE THE BUSINESS, a wholesale stock of ready made clothing, well assorted, in one or more lots, at a large reduction from cost, for cash or approved paper; also, a lot of counters tables and shelving. Address Box No. 4,673 Post-office

HARDWARE.—WANTED TO PURCHASE, an interest in a business established. Address P. J., Fifth-av. Hotel.

LEGAL NOTICES.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK—LOUISE M. KURZMANN against AUGUSTE KURZMANN—Summons for relief—(Com. not served.)—To the defendant above named: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas for the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall of said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 43 Franklin-st., in said City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.
GOLDEY & WHITMORE,
Dated Oct. 9, 1867. Plaintiff's Attorneys.
The complaint in this action was filed Oct. 19, 1867, in the office of the Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas.
o21-law6wM* GOLDEY & WHITMORE.

COAL.

COAL DELIVERED BY
PARMELE BROTHERS
IN NEW-YORK AND BROOKLYN.
English House Cannel, Liverpool and American Orrell, Lehigh, Locust Mountain and Schuylkill Coals carefully prepared for family and office use.
Orders received at No. 33 Pine-st., New-York.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INKS.—"Keys' National Writing Fluid" and "American Union Ink." No sediment; flow freely and do not corrode. Sold by the trade generally. Manufactured by REEVES & CO., successors to J. G. Keys. Removed to No. 257 Chambers-st.

DRY GOODS

LORD & TAYLOR
ARE NOW OFFERING AT RETAIL
CLOAKS AND SHAWLS,
IN GREAT VARIETY,
INCLUDING ALL THE NEWEST PARIS DESIGNS,
AT VERY LOW PRICES.
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY.
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

LORD & TAYLOR.
RICH PARIS SILKS,
VERY LOW, AT RETAIL.
PLAIN, BLACK, COLORED and FANCY SILKS, MOIRE ANTIQUES, VELVETS, SATINS, SATINS EUGENIE, EMBROIDERED ROBES and ROBES IMPERIAL, all of the NEWEST DESIGNS,
JUST OPENED.
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY.
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

NEW UPHOLSTERY GOODS,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL:
PARIS TAPESTRIES, BROCATELLES, SATINS, and SATIN DAMASKS, TERRIES, PLUSHES, REPS, WORSTED DAMASKS, FURNITURE CHINTZES and FURNITURE LINENS, CORDS, GIMPS, BANDS and TASSELS.
LACE CURTAINS, VESTIBULE LACES, DRAPERIES, CORNICES, WINDOW SHADES AND FIXTURES.
RELIABLE UPHOLSTERERS
To attend to fitting up of
HOTELS, STEAMBOATS AND PRIVATE RESIDENCES.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY.
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

CLOAKINGS, &C.,
AT RETAIL.
FRENCH AND ENGLISH CLOAKINGS,
LYONS SILK VELVETS, VELVETEENS,
CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, VESTINGS,
TWEEDS, &C. &C.
AN ENTIRELY NEW AND ATTRACTIVE STOCK,
AT VERY LOW PRICES.
LORD & TAYLOR.
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY.
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

NEW CARPETINGS,
IN VELVETS, BRUSSELS, AXMINSTERS,
THREE-PLY, INGRAIN,
AND STAIR CARPETINGS,
OIL CLOTHS, RUGS, MATS, FIXTURES, &C.,
VERY LOW, AT RETAIL.
LORD & TAYLOR.
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.

LORD & TAYLOR,
LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S DEPARTMENT.
AT RETAIL,
BREAKFAST ROBES, ROBES DE CHAMBRE, SKIRTS, WAISTS, CORSET COVERS, UNDERGARMENTS, CHILDREN'S DRESSES, CLOAKS, SACQUES, BRIDAL TROUSSEAU, &c.
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY.
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

ANDREAE, GREEVEN & CO.,
NO. 12 PARK-PLACE,
wishing to avoid sales at auction, are now prepared to close their stock of rich silks and silk chene dress goods on the basis of values established by their sale on Tuesday last at Messrs. Haggerty & Co.'s.

AT LEGRAIN'S.
Novelties in all the departments at exceedingly low prices.
LEGRAIN, Dry Goods, No. 729 Broadway.

NO. 244 CANAL-ST.

BLANKETS!
BLANKETS!!
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
An immense stock just received from last week's Auction Sales, that we are offering at greatly reduced prices.
WHITE BLANKETS
in common quality.
WHITE BLANKETS
in the very finest qualities.

BLANKETS
In all the various sizes, from the smallest cradle to the large 13-4 size, by the
CASE, BALE OR PAIR.
Many at less than manufacturers' prices.

BED COMFORTABLES!
In all the various sizes and qualities,
QUILTS,
WHITE MARSEILLES, CROCHET,
LANCASTER and HONEY COMB QUILTS.
COLORED ALHAMBRA QUILTS.
SHIRTINGS, LINEN and COTTON SHEETING.
PILLOW-CASE LINEN and COTTON.
11-4 EXTRA HEAVY HUGUENOT SHEETING,
Reduced to 45 cents per yard.
BARNSLEY LOOM and SCOTCH
TABLE DAMASK, NAPKINS, DOILIES,
TOWELS, TOWELING, &c.
TABLE and PIANO COVERS.
SHEETS and PILLOW-CASES,
On hand and made to order.
FEATHERS, WHOLESALE and RETAIL.
BEST CURLED HAIR, MOSS, HUSK,
SEA-GRASS and STRAW
MATTRESSES, PILLOWS, &c.
SPRING BEDS, in most of the best makes.
IRON FURNITURE.
IRON BEDSTEADS, CRIBS, CRADLES.
HAT and UMBRELLA STANDS,
STORE and PIANO STOOLS.
WROUGHT-IRON BEDSTEADS
For public Institutions.
We would invite the especial attention of buyers for Hotels, Boarding-Houses and Public Institutions to our large and well-selected stock.
WILLIAM GARDNER, No. 244 Canal-st., Between Broadway and Centre-st.

S. CANTRELL,
JUST RECEIVED BY STEAMER FULTON,
FRENCH BOOTS AND SHOES.
No. 813 Broadway, between 11th and 12th sts.

GREAT BARGAINS
IN SHEETINGS, SHIRTINGS, &c.
GOOD 4-4 SHIRTING only 12½c. per yard.
VERY FINE do. 15c., 18c., 20c., 22c., 25c. per yard.
6-4 SHEETING 25c. per yard.
10-4 do. 37½c. per yard.
12-4 do. 45c. per yard.
7-8 and 4-4 UNBLEACHED SHEETINGS 12½c. per yard upward.
COTTON FLANNELS 18c. per yard upward.
STANDARD QUALITY CALICOES only 12½c. per yard.
PRINTED MUSLIN DE LAINES, fine quality, choice patterns, only 18c. per yard.
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway and 10th-st.

A. T. STEWART & CO.,
On MONDAY, Oct. 28,
Will make large additions to their
POPULAR STOCKS OF
Silks at $1, $1 25 and $1 50 per yard.
Dress Goods at 25c., 37½c., 50c., 75c. and $1 per yard.
Extra quality high colored Plaid Poplins, at 50c., 75c. and $1 per yard.
French Merino Cloths at 75c. and $1 per yard.
The prices of the above are less than
GOLD COST.
Also, an elegant assortment of Paris novelties, received per latest steamers.
BROADWAY AND 10TH-ST.

A LARGE ADDITION
Will be made on MONDAY, Oct. 28,
to our stocks of
ENGLISH, FRENCH AND AMERICAN
BROADCLOTHS, CASSIMERES, CLOAKINGS,
CHINCHILLA BEAVERS, ASTRAKHANS,
PLAIN, WHITE AND FANCY CLOTHS AND PLUSHES,
AT VERY ATTRACTIVE PRICES.
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
BROADWAY AND 10TH-ST.

A. T. STEWART & CO.
Will offer on MONDAY, Oct. 28,
PARIS-MADE VELVET SACKS and BASQUES,
Extra Quality, $50 and upward.
BLACK CLOTH DO., heavy, $10, $15 and $20 each.
Also, a large lot of HEAVY BLACK CLOTH SACKS, only $6 each.
All the above are extraordinary bargains, together with elegant novelties in
VELVET, CLOTH, SILK, &c.,
JUST OPENED.
BROADWAY AND 10TH-ST.

A. T. STEWART & CO.
will offer on MONDAY, Oct. 28, in addition to their popular stocks of AXMINSTER, MOQUETTE, WILTON VELVET, BRUSSELS, TAPESTRY BRUSSELS CARPETS, ENGLISH OIL-CLOTHS, &c., an elegant assortment of the same in new designs and choice colorings, just received.
BROADWAY AND 10TH-ST.

CLOAKINGS! CLOAKINGS!
SOME GREAT BARGAINS.
ASTRACHANS in all widths and qualities; ESQUIMAUX and CASTOR BEAVERS, $3 to $6, very handsome; VELVET AND CHINCHILLA BEAVERS, from $6, very beautiful; a very superior waterproof cloth, $1 25, worth $1 75.
Basques and other garments at GREATLY REDUCED RATES. Call and see.
W. JACKSON, Importer,
No. 551 Broadway, opposite Tiffany & Co.'s.

MACKENZIE Has opened an elegant assortment of CLOAKS, SACQUES, CIRCULARS and JACKETS in VELVET, PLUSH and CLOTH, No. 2 CLINTON-PLACE, 8th-st., one door from Broadway.

M. A. DOUGLASS,
170 5th-av.,
Corner 22d-st.,
IMPORTER AND MANUFACTURER
OF
FASHIONABLE CLOAKS.

DRY GOODS.

CLOAKING,
BONNET AND TRIMMING VELVETS,
AND
VELVETEENS,
IN BLACK AND COLORED.
The finest assortment and at the
LOWEST PRICES
to be found in the City.
ALSO,
BLACK AND COLORED
RIBBON VELVETS,
ALL WIDTHS AND QUALITIES.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
CORNER CANAL AND MERCER STS.

FURNISHING DEPARTMENTS
FOR LADIES', GENT'S AND MISSES'
HOSIERY,
in all qualities and best manufactures.
UNDERGARMENTS,
Silk, Merino and Lambs' Wool.
CHBILLEY'S celebrated
KID GLOVES AND GAUNTLETS,
In all the most fashionable colors.
BUCK, CASTOR, DOGSKIN, CLOTH, CALF,
PLUSH-LINED
GLOVES AND GAUNTLETS,
IN GREAT VARIETY.
An extensive assortment of
WHITE WORSTED GOODS,
IN NEW AND BEAUTIFUL STYLES.
EMBROIDERED AND PLAIN BOSOMS, COLLARS AND CUFFS;
PLAIN, HEMMED AND COLORED BORDERED HANDKERCHIEFS;
CRAVATS, TIES, SCARFS, EMBROIDERED AND PLAIN EVENING TIES;
UMBRELLAS, SUSPENDERS, CHEST PROTECTORS, &c., &c., &c.,
ALL AT POPULAR PRICES.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
CORNER CANAL AND MERCER STS.

HOUSEKEEPING GOODS.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
are now offering an
EXTENSIVE STOCK OF
LINENS,
Of Every Description;
SHEETINGS,
All Widths and Qualities;
TABLE DAMASKS,
In CLOTHS and by the YARD;
NAPKINS, DOILIES,
PLAIN, BORDERED AND FRINGED;
HUCK AND DAMASK TOWELS;
BATH TOWELS
AND
TOWELINGS,
In Great Variety;
ENGLISH AND AMERICAN BLANKETS,
All Qualities and Sizes;
MARSEILLES QUILTS,
A Splendid Line;
GENUINE SHAKER, GILBERT, ENGLISH PATENT AND OTHER POPULAR MAKES OF FLANNELS;
OPERA, PLAID AND STRIPED FRENCH CANTON FLANNELS,
FRENCH AND ENGLISH PRINTS,
Together with a Fine Assortment of
WHITE GOODS
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
BEST QUALITIES OF
AMERICAN PRINTS, &c., &c.,
AT
GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.
CORNER MERCER AND CANAL STS.

BLACK SILKS,
IN ALL THE VARIOUS MAKES,
STYLES AND QUALITIES,
SUITABLE FOR
CLOAKS, SUITS AND DRESSES.
We beg respectfully to call attention to our stock of BLACK SILKS, as they will be found superior in quality and at lower prices than can be found in any other establishment in the City. An inspection solicited.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
CORNER CANAL AND MERCER STS.

INDIA SHAWLS.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
have now on sale a magnificent assortment of
LONG AND SQUARE
INDIA CAMELS' HAIR
SHAWLS,
IN ALL THE VARIOUS COLORED CENTRES.
CALCUTTA SHAWLS,
WITH BORDERS FROM
5 TO 18 INCHES WIDE.
ALSO,
A FINE STOCK OF
STRIPED INDIA LONG SHAWLS,
AT POPULAR PRICES.
CANAL, CORNER MERCER-ST.

BARGAINS
IN FANCY DRESS SILKS.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
Have now in stock a fine assortment of
BROCHE, STRIPED, PLAID AND CHENE SILKS,
ALL OF THE LATEST PARIS STYLES,
Which they are offering
AT PRICES GREATLY REDUCED.
ALSO,
An unsurpassed line of
FAILLES,
CORDED AND PLAIN COLORED SILKS,
MOIRE ANTIQUES,
WHITE AND COLORED SATINS, &c.,
AT EQUALLY LOW PRICES.
CORNER CANAL AND MERCER STS.

FALL AND WINTER
DRESS GOODS,
AT GREAT BARGAINS.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
ARE NOW OFFERING THE FINEST STOCK OF
FRENCH AND ENGLISH DRESS GOODS,
(THIS SEASON'S IMPORTATION,)
Selected expressly
FOR RETAIL SALES,
AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.
CANAL, CORNER MERCER-ST.

DRY GOODS.

CLOTHS, &c.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
HAVE NOW IN STORE THE FINEST LINE OF
ENGLISH AND SCOTCH
TWEEDS,
"KERR" SUPERIOR ENGLISH MELTONS,
CASSIMERES, DOESKINS,
AND CLOTHS,
BEAVERS, CHINCHILLAS,
ASTRAKHANS, &c.,
CUT IN ANY LENGTH TO SUIT CUSTOMERS.
ALSO,
A FINE ASSORTMENT OF
PLAIN
AND
FANCY
OPERA CLOAKINGS,
OF THE LATEST STYLES AND FABRICS
IMPORTED THIS SEASON,
AT POPULAR PRICES.
CANAL, CORNER MERCER-ST.

FALL AND WINTER CLOAKS
AT RETAIL.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
Are now offering a choice collection of
CLOTH,
VELVET
and PLUSH CLOAKS,
ALSO,
THE LATEST PARIS NOVELTIES
IN
OPERA, RECEPTION and CARRIAGE GARMENTS.
SEAL-SKIN
AND
REAL ASTRAKHAN SETS,
IN WHITE, GRAY AND BLACK.
The above stock comprises all the CHOICE DESIGNS of PARIS and OUR OWN well-known manufacture, embracing an assortment UNEQUALED by any other house in STYLE, QUALITY and FINISH.
REAL THREAD LACE POINTS.
A fine stock of NOVELTIES just received.
CANAL, COR. MERCER.

WALKING SUITS.
Ladies are invited to inspect our stock of the above
IMPORTED BY US
DIRECT FROM PARIS.
THE VERY LATEST STYLES,
AND AT LOW PRICES.
GAYNOR,
IMPORTER,
No. 765 Broadway, between 8th and 9th sts.

AT GAYNOR'S
CORSETS REDUCED.
ELEGANT SHAPES.
Shoulder Braces, Supporters, &c., just received
DIRECT FROM PARIS.
GAYNOR,
IMPORTER,
No. 765 Broadway, between 8th and 9th sts.

CARPETS AND OIL CLOTHS.
FALL STYLES.
SMITH & LOUNSBERY,
No. 456 BROADWAY, NEAR GRAND-ST.,
Have on hand a large and select Stock of
NEW DESIRABLE PATTERNS,
which they are offering at importers' and Manufacturers' prices.
Also, an assortment of Door Mats and Window Shades.
CARPETS MADE UP AND LAID AT SHORT NOTICE.

JAMES A. HEARN & SON
Will offer on MONDAY,
FANCY SILKS
at
ONE DOLLAR a yard,
many of which cost $1 75 to import.
BLACK
and
PLAIN COLORED SILKS
and
LYONS BLACK VELVETS
at lower prices than they have been sold for years.
One hundred pieces
BLACK and COLORED EMPRESS CLOTHS
EIGHTY-FIVE cents,
same quality as sold last week at $1 25.
Two hundred pieces
FANCY DRESS GOODS
at less in CURRENCY than they cost in GOLD.
The entire stock of
IMPORTED CLOAKS and DRESSES,
Also,
The entire stock of
SHAWLS
AT COST.
MOURNING GOODS,
LACES, HOSIERY, GLOVES,
WHITE GOODS
and
FLANNELS,
as cheap as they can be bought anywhere in New-York.
NO. 775 BROADWAY, above 9th-st.

AT GRAND-ST. CHEAP STORE.
PRICES STILL DOWN
In narrow and wide Ribbons.
BLACK AND COLORED SILK VELVETS,
$1 75, $2, $2 50, $3 and upward.
LESS THAN GOLD PRICES.
Uncut Velvets, Corded Silks, and other Bonnet Materials, very cheap.
Our Satins are $1 75, $2, $2 25, $2 50 and $2 75 per yard.
We have bargains in
REAL LACES, THREAD, POINT APPLIQUE, CLUNY, &c., &c.
A line of real French Valenciennes at 25c., 31c., 38c., 44c., 50c., 75c. and $1 per yard, bargains.
Warranted French
GLOVES AND HOSIERY FROM AUCTION, this week unusually low.
Our best Kid Gloves are warranted every pair; cheapest in the City.
Line of Point Lace Handkerchiefs, Linen Cambrics, at $1 50, $2 and $2 50.
Look at our Job Trimming counter. Everything sold at about half REGULAR PRICES.
Dress Silk Fringes, every color and width, cheap.
NEW FLOWERS AND FEATHERS READY TO-DAY.
The cheapest Yankee Notions in this City.
Ladies' Corsets, (whalebone,) 63c., 75c., $1, and $1 50; below regular prices.
Our Dress Trimming Department at still lower prices.
Black and Colored Silk Ribbon Velvets in Bismarcks, Browns, &c.; every other desirable shade, all widths, cheap.
Crapes cut on the bias.
EDWARD RIDLEY,
Nos. 309, 311 and 311½ Grand, 66, 68 and 70 Allen sts.,
Fifth block east from the Bowery.

AT GRAND-ST. CHEAP STORE.
FELT, VELVET, SILK, PLUSH and
STRAW HATS and BONNETS,
at 10c., 20c., 25c., 38c., 50c., 75c., $1 and upward.
Bonnet rooms crowded with everything new.
EDWARD RIDLEY,
Nos. 309, 311 and 311½ Grand, 66, 68 and 70 Allen sts.,
Fifth block east from the Bowery.

TO MILLINERS AND COUNTRY STOREKEEPERS.
FOR CASH ONLY.
The largest stock of Millinery Goods, Bonnets, Hats, &c., to select from in this City.
We cut lengths cheaper than down-town jobbers sell whole pieces—Call.
EDW'D RIDLEY,
Nos. 309, 311 and 311½ Grand, 66, 68 and 70 Allen sts.,
Fifth block east from the Bowery.

MOURNING GOODS
FROM AUCTION.
BLACK EMPRESS CLOTHS, $1, worth $1 37½.
COLORADO CLOTHS, 75 cents, worth $1.
BARATHEA CLOTHS, $5 per dress, worth $8.
CRAPE CLOTHS, $1 a yard, worth $1 25.
PARISINE CLOTH, 75 cents, worth $1.
BLACK ALPACAS, 62½ cents, worth 87½ cents.
BLACK ALPACAS, 87½ cents, worth $1 25.
CHENE POPLINS, 37½ cents, worth 62½ cents.
SCOTCH WINCEY, 37½ cents, worth 62½ cents.
PLAID AND STRIPED MOHAIRS, $4 per dress, worth $6 50.
WASHING POPLINS, 50 cents, worth 75 cents.
IRISH POPLINS, $2 50, worth $3 50.
RICH BLACK SILKS, splendid bargains.
THIBET AND CLOTH SHAWLS, less than cost of importation.
N. B.—A MOST SUPERIOR STOCK OF BONNETS, SACQUES, &c., in all materials, very, very cheap.
W. JACKSON,
No. 551 Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.

DRY GOODS AT GOLD COST
IN CURRENCY.
LE BOUTILLIER BROS. have bought various dress goods at the late peremptory auction sales, and will offer them for currency at about their cost in gold.
WOOL REPS, SILK AND WOOL POPLIN, EPINGLE, BROCHE FIGURED POPLIN,
WOOL PLAIDS, &c., &c.
BROCHE SHAWLS at all prices.
SHIRTINGS AND DOMESTICS AT LOWER PRICES THAN FOR YEARS PAST.
Nos. 423 Broadway and 305 Canal-st.

KID GLOVES, KID GLOVES.
Best Italian kid gloves, $1 per pair; white and all the new shades for evening wear at the same price; best Paris kid gloves, plain and laced backs, $1 75; sold through the City at $2 and $2 25.
Gent's best Italian kid gloves, $1 25 per pair; 600 dozen Misses' French kid gloves, $1 per pair; regular price, $1 75.
BENNETT WILLIAMS, No. 477 Broadway.

INDIA CAMELS' HAIR SHAWLS
AND SCARFS.
A fine assortment of these goods, in new designs, interspersed with white, now open.
J. RUSSELL,
No. 23 East 20th-st., near Broadway.

DRY GOODS

POPULAR GOODS AT POPULAR PRICES.
WHITE, SCARLET AND GRAY
WOOL UNDERSHIRTS AND DRAWERS
SHAWLS AND LAP RUGS,
SHIRTS, COLLARS AND CUFFS,
HOSIERY AND GLOVES.
SUSPENDERS AND ELASTICS.
TRAVELING-BAGS.
MACINTOSH COATS, &c.
A LARGE VARIETY OF
BEAUTIFUL GOODS
AT EXTREMELY LOW PRICES, AT
UNION ADAMS,
NO. 637 BROADWAY.

CURTAIN GOODS
AND
FURNITURE COVERINGS.
B. L. SOLOMON & SONS,
NOS. 657 AND 659 BROADWAY,
Announce that their stock of goods is now complete, comprising elegant novelties in colors and design, manufactured expressly for their new store.
Their assortment of
LACE CURTAINS,
VESTIBULE LACES,
MUSLINS,
PIANO AND TABLE COVERS,
WINDOW SHADES,
CORNICES, TRIMMINGS, &C.,
is unusually large and well worthy of examination.
ALL GOODS AT POPULAR PRICES.

TABLE LINENS,
TOWELS,
QUILTS,
SHEETINGS,
And every kind of
HOUSEKEEPING GOODS.
B. L. SOLOMON & SONS.
Nos. 657 and 659 Broadway.

TO "HOUSEKEEPERS."
We are prepared to supply
MATTRESSES,
BOLSTERS,
PILLOWS, &c., &c.,
at short notice and at most reasonable prices.
SHEETS,
PILLOW-CASES
AND TABLE LINEN
Hemmed, marked and delivered ready for immediate use.
Nos. 657 and 659 Broadway.

BLANKETS,
A LARGE ASSORTMENT
AT
LOW PRICES.
B. L. SOLOMON & SONS,
Nos. 657 and 659 Broadway.

FALL STYLES.
CURTAIN MATERIALS,
FURNITURE COVERINGS,
BROCATELS,
STRIPED TERRYS AND REPS,
CRETONNE CHINTZES,
LACE CURTAINS,
CORNICES, &c., &c.
FINE LINENS.
SHEETINGS,
BLANKETS,
QUILTS, &c.
TAYLOR, McGIBBON & CO.,
NO. 809 BROADWAY,
Between 11th and 12th sts.

AT KINZEY'S
645 BROADWAY
CONTINUATION OF PANIC SALE TO REDUCE STOCK. GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES
$75,000 WORTH OF LACES, VELVETS, RIBBONS, EMBROIDERIES, TRIMMINGS, FANCY GOODS, &c. &c.
3,000 pieces SILK VELVETS, 20 and 25 cents piece.
2,500 pieces SILK TRIMMINGS, 25 cents to $1 piece.
1,500 pieces SILK FRINGES, cheap.
3,000 pieces BUGLE TRIMMINGS, reduced.
5,000 pieces COLORED SILK VELVETS.
JOB LOTS SILK VELVET TRIMMINGS, 6 CENTS YARD UP.
JOB LOTS SILK TRIMMINGS, 3 CENTS, 6 CENTS, 10 CTS., 12½ CTS. YARD.
1,500 pieces RIBBONS, AT REDUCED PRICES.
3,000 LADIES' AND MISSES' HATS, VELVET, PLUSH, FELT AND STRAWS, AT REDUCED PRICES.
200 CARTONS NEW FEATHERS AND FLOWERS, EVERY STYLE AT REDUCED PRICES.
BONNETS, SATINS, SILKS, CRAPES AND VELVETS.
5,000 PAIRS REAL FRENCH KID GLOVES AT 80c.
10,000 PAIRS KID GLOVES, LADIES' AND GENT'S 75c. and 1.
500 DOZEN GLOVES, EVERY STYLE AND QUALITY. 1,000 DOZENS HOSIERY FROM AUCTION, CHEAP IN LADIES, MISSES AND GENT'S 12½c. PAIR UP.
FROM AUCTION, ON MONDAY,
250 BOXES OF WOOLEN GOODS, SCARFS, NUBIAS, SONTAGS, LEGGINS, HOODS, SHAWLS, SKIRTS, VESTS, DRAWERS, &c., &c., BELOW IMPORTERS' PRICES.
25,000 HANDKERCHIEFS CLOSING OUT LADIES' GENT'S MISSES' AND BOYS' TAPE BORDERS, HEMSTITCH NEEDLE-WORK, COLORED BORDERS, AND TUCKED HANDKERCHIEFS, FROM 6c. TO $20.
IMPORTERS' STOCK OF LACE GOODS REAL LACES, IMITATION LACES, LACE COLLARS, LACE SETS, LACE HANDKERCHIEFS, CLUNY LACES, LACE VAILS.
3,000 LINEN SETS, 12½c. TO $1 50 SET.
2,000 LACE HANDKERCHIEFS, 50c., 75c., $1, $1 50, $2, UP.
LINEN COLLARS, 3c. UP. NEEDLE-WORK GOODS CLOSING OUT AT REDUCED PRICES.
AUCTION LOTS.
2,000 BEST WHALEBONE CORSETS, 75c. and $1.
1,500 LADIES' ENGLISH MERINO VESTS, $1.
2,000 PARIS LADIES' FLEECED HOSE, 25c.
2,000 PARIS LADIES' RIBBED HOSE, 12½c.
REMNANTS OF RICH RIBBONS.
LADIES' TAPE-BORDERED HANDKERCHIEFS, &c.
HEMSTITCH HANDKERCHIEFS, 11c., 12½c.
BARGAINS IN FANCY GOODS.
20,000 DOZENS DRESS-BUTTONS IN EVERY STYLE.
EXCELLENT 200-YARD SPOOL COTTON, 5c.
BEST 100-YARD MACHINE SILK, 15c. SPOOL.
25,000 PAPERS NEEDLES, 3c. PAPER.
2,000 PIECES FINE ALPACA BRAIDS, BLACK AND COLORED, 36-YARD PIECES, AT 50c. AND $1 THE PIECE.
BRAIDS, TRIMMINGS, SLEEVE-BUTTONS, SETS, ORNAMENTS, ALL AT REDUCED PRICES.
GOODS AT WHOLESALE CHEAP.
WM. KINZEY.
No. 645 Broadway, second door above Bleecker-st.

LACES AND EMBROIDERIES.
This day and through the week will be shown several cases of
Rich Laces, Sets, Collars, Handkerchiefs, Coiffures, Barbes, &c., together with a manufacturer's stock of French Embroidered Sets, trimmed with lace, bought at 62½ per cent. below the original cost. In the above are included 600 real Thread Sets, made up in boxes, $3 and $3 50, worth from $5 to $7 50.
80 doz. real Vails, considerably less than half cost; 50 pieces Point Applique Lace, 3 to 5 inches wide, $3 and $4, worth from $6 to $8; also a large lot of Valenciennes Lace, from 12½c. to $6 per yard; 2 cases Embroidered Edgings, Bands and Insertions of the newest and most select patterns; 600 doz. hem-stitch Handkerchiefs, all linen, from $3 per doz.; also Embroidered Handkerchiefs at remarkably low prices.
A liberal discount allowed to milliners and storekeepers. BENNETT WILLIAMS, No. 477 Broadway.

CHARLOTTE G. SMITH,
IMPORTER AND MANUFACTURER
OF
ELEGANT CLOAKS,
No. 1,168 Broadway,
Below 28th-st.

KID GLOVES—BEST IN THE CITY—$1 25.
Also Madam Jouvin's best, and the Seamless Kids. Cloth Gloves, Mittens, Gaiters, Scarfs, Hoods, &c. Ladies' and Children's Merino Wear, Hosiery, &c. W. J. ELGER, 880 and 882 Broadway, near 19th-st., east side.

AT F. DE PERCEVAL'S,
No. 739 Broadway, opposite Astor-place.
Large stock of embroidered Yokes for chemises and night gowns; French Lingerie for ladies and children. Handsome Initials and Monograms embroidered to order on handkerchiefs, table linen and bedclothes; all kinds of Embroideries and Stamping made to order, stamped goods.

DRY GOODS.

R. H. MACY.

We have
THE LARGEST FANCY GOODS STORE
IN NEW-YORK,
THE LARGEST STOCK,
THE GREATEST VARIETY,
AND
THE BEST ASSORTMENT
OF
DESIRABLE GOODS IN THE CITY
FROM
25 to 50 PER CENT. LESS THAN BROADWAY PRICES.

Ladies visiting the City will find themselves amply repaid by calling at our establishment.
Our Ribbons, Satins, Velvets, Velvet Ribbons, &c., are goods of our own importation, and are of superior quality and shades which cannot be found elsewhere.

WE IMPORT DESCHAMP'S KID GLOVES.
WE GUARANTEE EVERY PAIR TO BE KID,
AND
WE WARRANT EVERY PAIR THAT WE SELL.
There is not, and cannot be, any better Glove made, and there is
NO KID GLOVE IN THE CITY
sold so low as we sell ours; and we have a magnificent assortment of shades in Ladies', Gent's and Misses', to match the popular colors of the day.

GRAND OPENING!
BONNET VELVETS,
VELVET RIBBONS,
BONNET SATINS,
DRESS AND CLOAK TRIMMINGS,
LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS,
HOUSEKEEPING GOODS,
SASH, BONNET AND TRIMMING RIBBONS,
French and Scotch Embroideries,
Real Laces, Millinery Laces,
Plush and Felt Hats, &c.,
Hosiery and Underwear,
Notions and Fancy Goods, Toilet Goods,
PARIAN AND BRONZE FIGURES, &c.,
FROM 25 to 50 PER CENT. LESS THAN BROADWAY PRICES.
Corner of 14th-st. and 6th-av.,
Two avenues west from Broadway.

R. H. MACY.

A CARD.—CAMPBELL & CO.
will offer on Monday, Oct. 28,
200 Winter Cloaks, costing from $10 to $15.
100 elegant French Cloth Cloaks, from $15 to $25.
Latest Novelties in Velvet—Nov. 5.
Ladies' own material manufactured, also
Cloaks Cut and Fitted, on application.
No. 898 Broadway, between 19th and 20th sts.

AUCTION SALES.

FIFTY-FIFTH AUCTION SALE
OF
SCRANTON COAL,
ON WEDNESDAY, OCT. 30, 1867.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 21, 1867.
The Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company will sell, by Messrs. JOHN H. DRAPER & CO., Auctioneers, at the Company's sales room, No. 9 Exchange-place, corner of William-street, New-York, on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 30, at 12 o'clock, noon,
50,000 TONS
of coal, from the Lackawanna Regions, of the usual sizes, deliverable at their depot, Elizabethport, N. J., during the month of November, 1867.
Also, at same time
5,000 TONS
Deliverable at their depot, Washington, N. J.
SAMUEL SLOAN, President.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
BY HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER.
On FRIDAY, Nov. 1, at 10½ o'clock, at the private residence No. 20 East 32d-st.,
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.
Full particulars hereafter.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
PARTITION SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY ON EAST BROADWAY AND MADISON-ST. BY ORDER OF THE SUPREME COURT.
ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO., will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 30, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, under the direction of Benjamin W. Bonney, Esq., Referee:
MADISON-ST.—Five lots, with the brick dwelling-houses thereon, situate on the southeast corner of Madison and Scammel sts., and known as Nos. 330, 332, 334, 336 and 338 Madison-st.
EAST BROADWAY—The lot and dwelling-house No. 43 East Broadway, 315 feet west of Market-st. Sale absolute, under judgment of Supreme Court in partition. Terms at time of sale.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.
LOTS ON 3D-AV., 72D, 85TH AND 92D STS. AT AUCTION.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, Oct. 29, 1867, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, New-York:
THIRD-AV.—2 lots, southwest corner of 90th-st.; each 25.2½x100 feet.
SEVENTY-SECOND-ST.—1 lot, north side, 300 feet west of 3d-av.; lot 25x102.2 feet.
EIGHTY-FIFTH-ST.—4 lots, north side, 332.2½ feet west of 3d-av.; each 19.2x102.2 feet.
NINETY-SECOND-ST.—1 lot, north side, 250 feet east of 4th-av.; lot 25x100 feet.
Terms—40 per cent. cash, balance three to five years, except No. 3, which will be one-half cash, balance on mortgage.
Maps, &c., at No. 3 Pine-st., New-York.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.
HOUSE AND LOT ON EAST 13TH-ST. AT AUCTION.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, Oct. 29, 1867, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway (Trinity Building,) New-York:
EAST 13TH-ST.—The valuable lot, with the two-story and attic brick high-stoop house, No. 39 East 13th-st., north side, between Broadway and University-place; lot 19 feet front, 18 feet 6 inches rear, 50 feet 9 inches east side, and 52 feet 2 inches west side; house rented until May 1, 1868, at $1,500 per annum.
Maps, &c. at No. 3 Pine-st.
E. H. LUDLOW & CO., Auctioneers.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.
HOUSE AND LOT NO. 113 WEST 27TH-ST. AT AUCTION.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on THURSDAY, Oct. 31, 1867, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom No. 111 Broadway.
WEST 27TH-ST.—The valuable three-story brown-stone high-stoop house and lot No. 113 West 27th-st., north side, near 6th-av. House 21x43 feet, and extension of 12 feet; in fine order and has all the modern improvements; possession Nov. 1, 1867; lot 21x98.9.
$7,000 can remain on bond and mortgage at 7 per cent.
Maps, &c., at No. 3 Pine-st.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.
MARIETTA AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD COMPANY FIRST PREFERRED STOCK AT AUCTION.
ALBERT H. NICOLAY will sell on THURSDAY, Oct. 31, 1867, at 12½ o'clock P. M., at Public Auction, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway (for account of whom it may concern,) 2,000 Shares Marietta and Cincinnati Railroad Company 1st Preferred Stock, par value $50 each. To be sold in lots of 100 shares and upward, to suit purchasers. For further information apply to ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Stock Broker and Auctioneer, No. 43 Pine-st., New-York.

COMMANDANT'S OFFICE, NAVY-YARD, NEW-YORK, Oct. 24, 1867.
FOR SALE—ON THE 5TH DAY OF NOVEMber next, at 12 M., at the Naval Hospital Brooklyn, at public auction, the three (3) story wooden building attached to the east side of the Naval Hospital in dimensions about one hundred and ninety-five (195) feet by one hundred and thirty-nine (139) feet, with wings, together with the steam and gas pipes. A more particular description will be given by calling at the Hospital and on the day of sale.
TERMS—Twenty (20) per cent. of the purchase money on the day of sale, and the balance before a commencement is made to take the building down. A guarantee will be required that all the materials of which the building is composed, and all the rubbish, be moved away by the 1st of December proximo.
CHAS. H. BELL,
Rear-Admiral U. S. N.,
Commanding Navy-yard and Station, New-York.

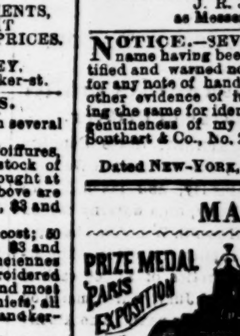
PUBLIC NOTICES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES FOR THE NORTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW-YORK.—In the matter of WILLIAM H. CHENEY, by whom a petition for adjudication of bankruptcy was filed on the fourth day of October, A. D. 1867, in said Court.—This is to give notice that on the eighth (8th) day of October, A. D. 1867, a warrant of bankruptcy was issued against the estate of WILLIAM H. CHENEY, of Rochester, in the County of Monroe, and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate will be held at a court of bankruptcy to be holden at office No. 50 Reynold's Arcade, Buffalo-st., in the City of Rochester, County of Monroe, New-York, before JOSEPH D. HUSBANDS, Register, on the 13th day of November, A. D. 1867, at 2 o'clock P. M.
E. J. KEENEY,
United States Deputy Marshal, Messenger.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 11th day of October, A. D. 1867, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of WILLIAM M. FOSTER, of Chicago, in the County of Cook and State of Illinois, who has been adjudged a bankrupt, on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 18 Fullerton Block, Chicago, Illinois, before LINCOLN CLARK, Esq., Register, on the 14th day of November, A. D. 1867, at 10 o'clock A. M.
J. R. JONES, United States Marshal,
as Messenger Northern District of Illinois.

NOTICE.—SEVERAL FORGERIES OF MY name having been made, all persons are hereby notified and warned not to receive, purchase or negotiate for any note of hand, draft or bill of exchange, or any other evidence of indebtedness, without first presenting the same for identification and indorsement of the genuineness of my signature, at the office of Jacob Southart & Co., No. 25 Chambers-st., New-York.
JACOB SOUTHART.
Dated NEW-YORK, Oct. 25, 1867.

MACHINERY.



ROOT'S TRUNK ENGINE combines the utmost economy of fuel, price, weight and space. Stationary and portable engines, and small propeller engines, always on hand. Large propeller engines by contract. Prices of stationary engines: 10-horse power, $450; 20-horse power, $750; 40-horse power, $1,300. Larger and smaller sizes in proportion. Also, boilers, steam pumps, hoisting-engines, and machinery for stores, ships, coal, &c. Priced catalogues mailed.
ROOT STEAM ENGINE COMPANY,
2d-av., corner 28th-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—AN EXCELLENT ENGINE AND boiler. Can be seen running daily at No. 129 Church-st. YOUNGS & CORLEY.

IRON AND METALS.

THOS. J. POPE & BROS.,
PIG IRON, METALS, RAILS, &c.,
No. 292 Pearl, near Beekman-st., New-York.
CONSIGNMENTS SOLICITED.

SHIPPING.

NEW-YORK & BREMEN STEAMSHIP CO.

THE CHEAPEST LINE.

Steamship ATLANTIC, Capt. CHARLES HOYER, being unavoidably detained, will leave Pier 46 N. R., on Wednesday, Oct. 30, at 12 M.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON, HAVRE AND BREMEN.
First cabin, $110; second cabin, $65; steerage, $35.
From Bremen, Southampton and Havre to New-York.
first cabin, $110; second cabin, $75; steerage, $43 gold.
EXCURSION TICKETS OUT AND HOME.
First cabin, $210; 2d cabin, $130; steerage, $70, gold.
For freight, expressage, bills of exchange or passage apply to ISAAC TAYLOR, President, 40 Broadway.

THE NATIONAL LINE.

Steamers weekly to Liverpool and Queenstown, leaving Pier No. 47 North River, every SATURDAY
FRANCE, GRACE.............SATURDAY, Nov. 2
VIRGINIA, PROWSE..........SATURDAY, Nov. 9
HELVETIA, CUTTING.........SATURDAY, Nov. 16
DENMARK, THOMSON..........SATURDAY, Nov. 23
Cabin passage, payable in currency, $100.
Steerage passage to Liverpool or Queenstown, $25 in currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown $35 in currency.
For further particulars apply at the office of the Company, Nos. 57 and 27 Broadway, or No. 73 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

STEAM COMMUNICATION BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND AUSTRALIA, VIA PANAMA.

The Panama, New-Zealand and Australian Royal Mail Company dispatch a steamer on the 24th of each month from Panama to Wellington, N. Z., and the Australian Colonies, connecting with the steamer of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company leaving New-York for Aspinwall (Colon) on the 11th of each month. First and second class passengers will be conveyed under through ticket at the following rates: From New-York to ports in New-Zealand, or to Sydney or Melbourne, $340 to $364 for first class, and $218 to $243 for second class, payable in United States gold coin.
Special steamers run to the newly-discovered gold region of Hokitika, New-Zealand.
Arrangements are now completed for issuing through bills of lading. Freight payable here.
For further information, application to be made to the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, No. 59 Wall-st., or to
CHARLES W. WEST, Agent,
No. 23 William-st., New-York.

LONDON AND NEW-YORK STEAMSHIP LINE.

Passage to London direct, $110, $75 and $30 currency.
Excursion tickets at reduced rates available for six months.
ATALANTA, Capt. PINKHAM, from New-York, Nov. 2.
BELLONA, Capt. DIXON, from New-York, Nov. 16.
WM. PENN, Capt. BILLINGE, from New-York, Nov. 30.
CELLA, Capt. GLEADELL, from New-York, Dec. 14.
The elegant British iron steamship ATALANTA will leave Pier No. 3, North River for London, on SATURDAY, Nov. 2, at 12 M.
Freight will be taken and through bills of lading given to Havre, Antwerp, Rotterdam, Amsterdam, and Dunkirk.
For passage apply to ROBERT N. CLARK, No. 26 Broadway.
For freight apply at No. 54 South-st.
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY.

The following FIRST-CLASS IRON STEAMSHIPS, built expressly for the New-York trade, are intended to sail regularly between NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, calling at QUEENSTOWN, viz.:
MANHATTAN, MINNESOTA,
CHICAGO, NEBRASKA,
with other first-class steamers building. To sail:
MINNESOTA..............WEDNESDAY, Nov. 6
CHICAGO................WEDNESDAY, Nov. 20
NEBRASKA...............WEDNESDAY, Nov. 27
From Pier No. 37 East River.
Cabin, (the accommodations being equal to any Atlantic steamer,) $80, gold; return tickets, $160, gold; in steerage, $25, currency.
Tickets to bring out passengers from Europe can be obtained on reasonable terms. For freight or passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.
For steerage passage to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 29 Broadway.

SAFETY, SPEED AND COMFORT.

FURTHER REDUCTION IN PASSAGE RATES.
Favorite passenger steamers of the ANCHOR LINE sail every SATURDAY with passengers for
LIVERPOOL, GLASGOW AND DERRY.
COLUMBIA, CARNAGHAN, SATURDAY, Nov. 2.
CALEDONIA, MACDONALD, SATURDAY, Nov. 9.
IOWA, HEDDERWICK, SATURDAY, Nov. 16.
From the Company's Pier, No. 20 North River.
Rates of passage, payable in currency:
To Liverpool, Glasgow and Derry, cabins, $90 and $75, according to location.
Excursion tickets, good for twelve months, $160.
Intermediate, $35; Steerage, $25.
Prepaid certificates from these ports, $35.
Passengers booked to and from Hamburg, Rotterdam, Antwerp, Havre, &c., at very low rates.
For further information apply at the Company's office, No. 6 Bowling-green, New-York.
FRANCIS MACDONALD & CO., Agents.
To avoid imposition, passengers will please come direct to the office, as this Company does not employ runners.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.
The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:
VILLE DE PARIS, SURMONT....SATURDAY, Nov. 2
EUROPE......LEMARIE.......SATURDAY, Nov. 16
ST. LAURENT....BOCANDE....SATURDAY, Nov. 30
PEREIRE.......DUCHESNE....SATURDAY, Dec. 14
PRICE OF PASSAGE (including wine) payable in gold or equivalent in currency,
TO BREST OR HAVRE,
First cabin, $160; second cabin, $85.
TO PARIS,
including railway tickets, furnished on board,
First cabin, $165; second cabin, $88.
Baggage checked through to Paris.
Medical attendance free of charge.
These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.
American travelers going to or returning from the continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid unnecessary risks from transit by English railways and crossing the channel, besides saving much time, trouble and expense.
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent No. 58 Broadway.

CUNARD LINE OF EXTRA STEAMERS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN,
FROM NEW-YORK EVERY WEDNESDAY,
ALEPPO......................Oct. 30
HECLA.......................Nov. 6
RATES OF PASSAGE:
Cabin.......................$80 Gold.
Steerage....................$25 Currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown $35 currency.
For Steerage Passage, apply at No. 69 Broadway.
For Freight and Cabin Passage, at No. 4 Bowling-green.
E. CUNARD.

STEAM BETWEEN ANTWERP AND NEW-YORK.—The Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company,
INMAN LINE,
will dispatch one of their steamships between Antwerp and New-York every four weeks.
Sailing from New-York:
CITY OF CORK..............WEDNESDAY, Nov. 20
From Pier No. 45 North River.
Sailing from Antwerp.
CITY OF CORK..............Oct. 28
RATES OF PASSAGE:
FROM NEW-YORK. | FROM ANTWERP.
First cabin.......$100 | First cabin.......$80
Steerage..........40 | Steerage..........40
Payable in currency. | Payable in gold.
For further information, apply at the Company's office.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway.

ONLY AMERICAN LINE TO ENGLAND AND FRANCE.

The New-York and Havre Steamship Company's first-class mail steamships ARAGO and FULTON, to Havre, calling at Falmouth, carrying the United States mails, from Pier No. 46 North River, on the following days, at noon:
ARAGO..........H. A. Gadsden....Saturday, Nov. 23
FULTON.........C. H. Townsend...Saturday, Dec. 21
ARAGO..........H. A. Gadsden....Saturday, Jan. 18
and every twenty-eight days thereafter
PRICES OF PASSAGE, PAYABLE IN GOLD,
FIRST-CLASS......................$120
SECOND-CLASS.....................70
Through tickets to London $5 extra.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The Company will not be responsible for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor
For further information apply to
JOSEPH J. COMSTOCK, Agent,
No. 7 Broadway, New-York.
JAS. A. WOTTON, Havre, General Agent in Europe.
LHERBETTE, KANE & CO., Paris.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR:
AND
BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.
PERSIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, Oct. 30.
CHINA leaves Boston, Wednesday, Nov. 6.
RUSSIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, Nov. 13.
JAVA leaves Boston, Wednesday, Nov. 20.
SCOTIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, Nov. 27.
CUBA leaves Boston, Wednesday, Nov. 4.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage...........................$150
Second Cabin Passage..........................80
FROM NEW-YORK TO PARIS
Chief Cabin Passage...........................$165
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage...........................$125
Second Cabin Passage..........................70
Payable in Gold.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL—CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.—The Inman Line, sailing semi-weekly, carrying the United States Mails:
CITY OF PARIS.........SATURDAY......Nov. 2
CITY OF WASHINGTON....WEDNESDAY.....Nov. 6
CITY OF ANTWERP.......SATURDAY......Nov. 9
CITY OF NEW-YORK......SATURDAY......Nov. 16
CITY OF BALTIMORE.....SATURDAY......Nov. 23
CITY OF LONDON........SATURDAY......Nov. 30
and each succeeding SATURDAY and WEDNESDAY, at noon, from Pier No. 45 North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE
By the mail steamer sailing every Saturday.
PAYABLE IN GOLD. | PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.
First Cabin..........$100 | Steerage..........$30
First Cabin to London..105 | Steerage to London.......35
First Cabin to Paris....115 | Steerage to Paris.......45
Passage by the Wednesday steamers, first cabin, $110; steerage, $30. Payable in United States Currency.
Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at moderate rates.
Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $40 currency. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.
For further information, apply at the Company's offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.
Philadelphia office, No. 411 Chestnut-st.

PASSAGE TO AND FROM GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND

BY STEAMSHIP AND SAILING PACKET, AT REDUCED RATES.
DRAFTS AVAILABLE THROUGHOUT ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND AND WALES.
For particulars apply to
TAPSCOTT, BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 86 South-st. and No. 28 Broadway.

SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.

MEXICAN MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE, CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAIL.
The first-class iron steamship
GEORGIA, JOHN DRAKEN Commander,
will leave Pier No. 3, North River, on
TUESDAY, NOV. 5, AT 3 P. M.,
for the above ports.
For freight or passage apply at No. 26 Broadway.
E. W. TURNER, Agent.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—U. States passports indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, 262 Broadway.

SHIPPING.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S THROUGH LINE TO CALIFORNIA AND CHINA,

CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL VIA PANAMA RAILROAD.
Steamers leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon, as follows:
Nov. 1—ARIZONA, Capt. MAURY, connecting with GOLDEN CITY, Capt. LAPIDGE.
Nov. 11—HENRY CHAUNCEY, Capt. GRAY, connecting with SACRAMENTO, Capt. PARKER.
Nov. 21—RISING STAR, Capt. CONNER, connecting with CONSTITUTION, Capt. CAVERLY.
100 pounds baggage allowed free to each adult passenger. Medicines and attendance free.
All departures touch at Acapulco; those of 1st and 21st connect at Panama with steamers for South Pacific ports; 1st and 11th for Central American Ports, and those of 1st touch at Manzanillo.
Departure of 11th of each month connects with the new steam line from Panama to Australia and New-Zealand.
FOR JAPAN AND CHINA.
Steamer of Nov. 11 connects closely with steamer GREAT REPUBLIC, from San Francisco, Dec. 4; at Yokohama with steamers NEW YORK, for Hong Kong, and COSTA RICA, for Nagasaki and Shanghae.
For passage tickets and all further information apply at the office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st., North River, New-York.
F. R. BABY, Agent.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
CHANGE OF HOUR OF SAILING.
Commencing in November, the steamers of the above line will leave Pier No. 4 North River on THURSDAY, at 12 o'clock noon, instead of 3 P. M., as heretofore.
EAGLE, GREENE, Oct. 31, 3 P. M.
MORRO CASTLE, ADAMS, Nov. 7, 12 Noon.
COLUMBIA, BARTON, Nov. 14, 12 M.
No freight received on day of sailing.
GEO. B. HARTSON, President,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR HAVANA, VIA NASSAU, N. P.

The British and North American Royal Mail Steam Packet Company's new steamer CORSICA, Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports from the Company's wharf, at Jersey City, at noon on
SATURDAY, Oct. 5. SATURDAY, Nov. 2.
Passage money to Nassau..................$45
Passage money to Havana..................50
Payable in gold.
For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

OPPOSITION LINE TO CALIFORNIA.

CHANGE OF TIME.
REDUCED RATES OF PASSAGE AND FREIGHT.
The fast and elegant steamship
SAN FRANCISCO,
Capt. ELISHA HOWES,
will be dispatched by the North American Steamship Company on FRIDAY, Nov. 1, at noon, from Pier No. 29 North River, foot of Warren-st., connecting on the Pacific Coast with the favorite steamer
MOSES TAYLOR, Capt. BLETHEN.
The accommodations on these steamers are unsurpassed by those of any steamers afloat.
To follow, steamship SANTIAGO DE CUBA, Nov. 15.
For passage or freight apply to
D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent,
No. 177 West-st., corner Warren-st., New-York.
WM. H. WEBB, President,
No. 54 Exchange-place.

FOR CALIFORNIA VIA PANAMA.

The Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamer ARIZONA will sail on FRIDAY, Nov. 1, at 12 o'clock noon.
Freight received from Monday, 28th, A. M., until Thursday at 3 P. M.
For rates, &c., inquire at freight office on Company's Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st.
WELLS, FARGO & CO.,
Sole Freight Agents P. M. S. S. Co.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 22d of every month:
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, Nov. 22.
GUIDING STAR, Capt. GEO. B. SLOCUM, Dec. 22.
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. L. F. TIMMERMAN, Jan. 22.
These elegant steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagement of freight or passage, apply to GARRISON & ALLEN, Agents,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR NORFOLK, CITY POINT AND RICHMOND.

OLD DOMINION STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
FROM PIER 37 NORTH RIVER, foot of Beach-st.
Steamships ALBEMARLE, SARATOGA, HATTERAS, NIAGARA and VIRGINIA.
Leaving every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 2 o'clock P. M.
Through bills of lading to all points on the Seaboard and Roanoke, Virginia and Tennessee Air Line and Petersburgh Railroads and their connections.
Bills of lading signed on the pier.
For freight or passage apply on the pier, or to
N. L. McCREADY, President,
No. 187 Greenwich-st., corner of Dey-st.

REGULAR LINE.

FOR GALVESTON, TEXAS, DIRECT.
The splendid Steamship
TYBEE, D. CAULKINS, Commander,
is now receiving freight at Pier 14 North River, and will sail with dispatch.
For freight or passage apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.
29 Broadway.
Goods forwarded to Indianola and Lavecca without charge, and also to the interior by railroad without charge for drayage in Galveston.

REGULAR LINE FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST

EVERY SATURDAY.
Freights by this line always low.
FIRST CABIN PASSAGE $15
Through bills of lading given to all points on the South Carolina, Northeastern and connecting railroads, and special attention given to forwarding, free of commission.
The fast and reliable steamship MATANZAS, J. RYDER, Commander, is now receiving freight, and will sail on SATURDAY, Nov. 2, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 14 E. R., foot of Wall-st.
ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.
The fast and popular steamship SARAGOSSA will sail on the following Saturday.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.—EVERY THURSDAY—THE PEOPLE'S MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.'S steamships
E. B. SOUDER, Capt. LEBBY, THURSDAY, Oct. 31,
MONEKA, Capt. SHACKFORD, THURSDAY, Nov. 7,
from Pier No. 4 North River, at 3 P. M. Through passage tickets and bills of lading issued to all points South, in connection with the South Carolina Railroad.
For freight or passage apply to
WHEELER & LINNARD, Agents,
No. 13 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.

EVERY THURSDAY.
FREIGHT AT HALF TARIFF RATES.
The Atlantic Coast Mail Steamship Company's side-wheel steamships
GEN. BARNES, Capt. MORTON, sails THURSDAY, Oct. 31.
HERMAN LIVINGSTON, Capt. BAKER, sails THURSDAY, Nov. 7.
From Pier No. 36 North River, at 3 P. M. precisely, giving through passage tickets and bills of lading to all points in connection with the Central Railroad of Georgia, Atlantic and Gulf Railroad to points in the interior of Florida and by Florida steamers to all points on the coast.
For freight or passage apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents,
No. 88 Liberty-st.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.

BLACK STAR INDEPENDENT LINE.
EVERY SATURDAY—Freight at the reduced rates.
Steamship MONTGOMERY, Capt. LYON, Nov. 2.
Steamship HUNTSVILLE, Capt. CROWELL, Nov. 9,
At 3 P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River.
R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West-st.
All goods destined for the interior, shipped by this Line, consigned to the Central Railroad and Atlantic and Gulf Railroad, or to Octavus Cohen & Co., Agents in Savannah, will be forwarded to place of destination at a total cost not to exceed that now charged by the combination lines.

STAR LINE FOR NEW-ORLEANS.—THE NEW-YORK MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S fine ocean steamers will leave Pier No. 46 North River, at 3 P. M., as follows:
MARIPOSA, on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 30.
All bills of lading signed at the office upon the pier.
For freight or passage apply to GEO. B. HARTSON, President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR NEW ORLEANS DIRECT—THE CROMWELL LINE.—Steamers of this line will leave Pier No. 9, N. R., at 3 o'clock P. M. as follows:
CORTES, SATURDAY, Nov. 2.
GEO. CROMWELL, WEDNESDAY, Nov. 6.
GEO. WASHINGTON, SATURDAY, Nov. 9.
For passage or freight, apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West st.

FURNITURE.

FURNITURE! FURNITURE!!

BRAUNSDORF & METZ, successors to Weil & Braunsdorf, offer their stock of well-assorted furniture, consisting of parlor, sitting-room, library, bedroom and dining-room suites, of the latest styles, to the public, at wholesale prices, at Nos. 125 and 127 Rivington-st., between Essex and Norfolk sts.
N. B.—All goods warranted.

FURNITURE,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
Rosewood, Walnut and Mahogany Parlor and Chamber Furniture.
Dining-room Suites,
Spring and Hair Mattresses, &c., &c.
Enameled and Chamber Furniture.
DEGRAAF & TAYLOR,
Nos. 87 and 89 Bowery, No. 65 Christie-st., and Nos. 130 and 132 Hester-st., entrance No. 87 Bowery.

ESTABLISHED 1844.
SPRINGMEYER BROS.
LATE J. H. BELTER & CO.
FINE ROSEWOOD PARLOR FURNITURE.
PATENT ROSEWOOD BEDSTEADS.
PATENT ROSEWOOD BUREAUS,
(one lock controlling four drawers.)
Also, Rosewood, Black Walnut and Oak Library, Dining and Bedroom Furniture.
No. 722 Broadway, New-York.
Factory, 3d-av., corner of 76th-st.

FURNITURE, FURNITURE.

We manufacture and sell, in suites or single pieces, all kinds of
FURNITURE,
cheaper than any other house. Also,
MATTRESSES, LOOKING-GLASSES, SELF-ROCKING AND CRADLES of all kinds, SOFA and SECRETARY BEDSTEADS.
Call and save money. G. W. SNEDEN & CAMPBELL,
No. 263 Bowery, between Stanton and Houston sts.
Note the number. 2d furniture store from either corner.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

NOTICE.

To be sold at private stable No. 55 East 31st-st., immediately, a superb saddle-horse, kind and clever in harness and just the right size—trotting horse YOUNG DUTCHMAN, half brother to Gen. Butler; can now show 2:30; promises very fast time. Victoria light wagon and two sets of double harness.

GREAT BARGAIN.

A dark bay horse, 7½ years old, stylish under the saddle, good in harness, double or single, and warranted sound and kind, will be sold for $325. Inquire before 12 M. at private stable No. 155 West 32d-st.

FOR SALE—A TEAM OF FINE, STOUT-BUILT horses, 7 years old, fit for any work; will be sold separate or together. Apply at the corner of Lewis and 7th-st., for two days.

A PONY FOR SALE—SPLENDID BLACK, six years old, worth $250, price $125; also one pony wagon, several rockaways and buggies; 300 new carriages! CALVIN WITTY'S carriage depot, No. 663 Broadway.

STEAMBOATS.

BRISTOL LINE

FOR
BOSTON AND PROVIDENCE,
VIA BRISTOL, R. I.
FROM PIER NO. 40 NORTH RIVER.
The magnificent steamers BRISTOL, Capt. BRAYTON, and PROVIDENCE, Capt. SIMMONS, at 4 P. M. daily.
Only one hour and thirty minutes by rail from Bristol to Boston. Arriving in Boston in ample time to connect with Northern and Eastern trains.
These steamers are the largest, staunchest and most elegant ever placed upon the American waters. In the number and size of their state-rooms, and extent and splendor of their accommodations, they are unrivaled.
Tickets sold and staterooms secured at the office, on Pier No. 40 North River, near foot of Canal-st. Also, tickets sold and baggage checked through at the office of Westcott's Express Company, No. 1 Park-place, Nos. 785 and 945 Broadway; Harlem Railroad Depot, 26th-st. and 4th-av.; Hudson River Railroad Depot, 29th-st. and 9th-av., New-York; No. 260 Washington-st., Brooklyn.
By purchasing tickets at any of these offices, baggage can be checked from residence to destination.
H. O. BRIGGS, General Manager.
GEO. W. TIERS, Agent.

LONG ISLAND NAVIGATION COMPANY.

FOR SAG HARBOR, GREENPORT, ORIENT, ORIENT POINT, AND NEW SUFFOLK.
The new and beautiful steamer, RIVER QUEEN, Capt. G. C. GIBBS, leaves Pier No. 26 (Peck-slip) East River, New-York, TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 5 P. M., for the above places, connecting by stages with East Hampton, Bridgehampton, Amagansett, Southold and Riverhead. Returning, leaves Sag Harbor, MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS, at 4 P. M., making the entire circuit of Peconic Bay by daylight.

FOR PORT JEFFERSON AND STONY BROOK.
Steamer SUNBEAM, Capt. E. A. HILDRETH, leaves Pier No. 26, TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS, as per time table, connecting by stages with Miller's-place, Rocky Point and Setauket.

FOR MYSTIC, CONN.
The elegant steamer ARTISAN, Capt. W. H. GIBBS, leaves Pier No. 26, (Peck-slip,) East River, WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 5 P. M., connecting with trains. J. S. TUTHILL, Agent, No. 156 South-st.

SHREWSBURY, LONG BRANCH AND RED BANK.

The favorite steamboat META will leave pier foot of Barclay-st., short pier, as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Thursday, Oct. 10, 2 P. M.	Friday, Oct. 11, 12 M.
Saturday, Oct. 12, 2 P. M.	Monday, Oct. 14, 7 A. M.
Tuesday, Oct. 15, 3 P. M.	Wednesday, Oct. 16, 7 A. M.
Thursday, Oct. 17, 10 A. M.	Friday, Oct. 18, 10½ A. M.
Saturday, Oct. 19, 11 A. M.	Monday, Oct. 21, 8½ A. M.
Tuesday, Oct. 22, 1 P. M.	Wednesday, Oct. 23, 12 M.
Thursday, Oct. 24, 1 P. M.	Friday, Oct. 25, 7 A. M.
Saturday, Oct. 26, 2 P. M.	Monday, Oct. 28, 7 A. M.
Tuesday, Oct. 29, 3 P. M.	Wednesday, Oct. 30, 9 A. M.
Thursday, Oct. 31, 9½ A. M.	

FOR SHREWSBURY AND LONG BRANCH.—The strong and commodious steamboat SEA BIRD, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will leave foot of Chambers-st. Fare reduced to 25 cents.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Saturday, Oct. 26, 2:30 P. M.	Saturday, Oct. 26, 7 A. M.
Monday, Oct. 28, 3 P. M.	Monday, Oct. 28, 7 A. M.
Tuesday, Oct. 29, 3 P. M.	Tuesday, Oct. 29, 7 A. M.
Thursday, Oct. 31, 7 A. M.	Wednesday, Oct. 30, 8 A.M.
	Thursday, Oct. 31, 10:30 A.M.

CHANGE OF HOUR.

The New-Haven Trans. Co.'s steamers will leave pier 26 E.R., daily, on and after Monday, Nov. 4, at 4 P.M., instead of 6 as heretofore. Saturday night at 12, as usual.

LLOYD'S DOCK, (HUNTINGTON,) OYSTER BAY, (EAST NORWICH,) AND UNION DOCK, (BAYVILLE.)—On and after MONDAY, Sept. 30, the steamer D. R. MARTIN, Capt. SAMUEL E. UNDERHILL, leaves Pier No. 34 East River, (Catharine-st.,) at 3:30 P. M., and foot of 37th-st., East River, at 3:40 P. M., daily, for the abovenamed places.

FALL ARRANGEMENT.—FOR WHITESTONE, Bayles' Dock, Great Neck, Sand's Point, GLEN COVE, Mott's Dock, Glenwood and Roslyn. On and after Wednesday, Sept. 25, the elegant new steamboat ARROWSMITH, CHAS. POST, Master, will leave Pier No. 24 East River, (Peck-slip,) daily, Sundays excepted, at 3:30 P. M. for above-named places.

ALBANY DAY LINE.—THE STEAMBOATS C. VIBBARD and DANIEL DREW will leave Desbrosses-st. at 8:30 A. M. and 34th-st. pier at 8:45, on alternate days, landing at Yonkers, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Malden, Catskill and Hudson.

NORTHPORT AND WILLETT'S POINT.—CHANGE OF TIME.—The steamer MATTANO, Capt. BUNCE, will leave Pier No. 34 East River, (Catharine-st.,) TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 1 P. M., for the above-named places.

FOR NORWALK AND DANBURY—THE steamboat NELLY WHITE leaves Pier No 37 East River at 3 o'clock daily, and foot 34th-st. at 3:10 P. M., connecting with the Danbury Railroad.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with the railroad.

RAILROADS.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.

FALL ARRANGEMENT—CHANGE OF TIME.
Leave James-slip:
7:30 A. M., mail train for Greenport and all way stations.
10 A. M., Syosset, Glen Cove and all way stations.
3:50 P. M., Express train for River Head and for Greenport, Saturday's only.
4 P. M., Syosset, Glen Cove and all way stations.
5:30 P. M., Farmingdale, Glen Cove, and all way stations, and for North Islip Saturday's only. To take effect Oct. 3.
Sunday excursion train leaves Hunter's Point at 9:30 A. M.; arrives at Hunter's Point at 4:58 P. M.
To take effect Oct. 5.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT foot of Chambers-st., Pavonia Ferry:
8 A. M.—Day Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points West and South.
8:30 A. M.—Way Train daily for Otisville and intermediate stations.
10 A. M.—Express Mail, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South.
4 P. M.—Way Train for Middletown and intermediate stations.
4:30 P. M.—Way Express, stopping at Sterling Junction, Turner's, and all stations west of Turner's, to Port Jervis, Newburgh and Warwick.
5 P. M.—Way Train for Suffern and intermediate stations.
5:30 P. M.—Night Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points South and West.
6 P. M.—Way Train for Suffern and intermediate stations.
7 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South. By this train sleeping-coaches will run through to Cincinnati without change.
8 P. M.—Emigrant Train, daily, for the West.
Also, Way Trains for Boiling Spring, Passaic and Paterson at 6:45 and 9:15 A. M., 12 M. and 1:45, 3:30, 6:30 and 11 P. M. On Wednesday nights a Theatre Train at 12 o'clock for Suffern and intermediate stations.
SUNDAY TRAINS.—8:30 A. M. Way Train for Otisville; 12 M. and 5 P. M. for Paterson; 7 P. M. Night Express for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Rochester, Salamanca and all points West and South; 11 P. M. for Paterson and Port Jervis.
Express Trains run through to Salamanca, Dunkirk and Buffalo without change of coaches, and in direct connection with all Southern and Western lines.
Perfectly ventilated and luxurious sleeping coaches accompany all Night Trains.
Tickets can be obtained at the Company's offices, No. 241 Broadway; depot foot of Chambers-st., New-York, and Long Dock Depot, Jersey City.
WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass. Agent. H. RIDDLE, Gen'l Sup't.

HUDSON RIVER AND HARLEM RAILROADS.—On and after MONDAY, April 23, 1867, trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, will leave New-York as follows:
8 A. M. Express train, via Hudson River Railroad, 30th-st. and 10th-av., through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars, and connecting at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and the North.
10:30 A. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, 26th-st. and 4th-av., connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c., at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and the North.
12 M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with train for the West.
3:50 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Montreal, with sleeping-car attached.
4:45 P. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c.; and at Albany with Western trains. Sleeping-cars attached at Albany.
6:30 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, and through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars. Also sleeping-car every day excepting Saturdays attached from New-York through to Ogdensburgh without change, via Rome, W. and O. Railroad. Connection at Troy will be made at East Albany. This train will run on Sundays.
11 P. M. Train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, connecting at Albany with early trains for Buffalo and Suspension Bridge, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga and points North. This train will run on Sundays.
A Sunday train will be run via Hudson River Railroad from New-York to Poughkeepsie and intermediate stations, leaving New-York at 9 A. M. Returning, leave Poughkeepsie at 3:45 P. M., arriving in New-York at 7 P. M.
Also, a Sunday train via Harlem Railroad, leaving 42d-st. at 9 A. M., and arriving at Millerton at 3:40 P. M. Returning, leave Millerton at 5 P. M., arriving in New-York at 12:30 A. M.
WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 5:15 and 9:25 A. M. at 1:15, 4:22, 5:22, and 6:42 P. M. Saturdays only at 11:15 P. M. The 9:25 A. M., 4:22 and 6:42 P. M. run through to Monsey. T. W. DEMAREST, Sup't.

TEACHERS.

PARISIAN FRENCH.—MLLE. DE WAILLY will resume her instruction in schools and families, private lessons and classes, Sept. 23. Apply personally or by note, at No. 120 43d-st., between 4th and Lexington avs.

A PRACTICAL TEACHER, OF GOOD position, would take the charge of the English branch, &c., of a young lady's education, on liberal terms therefor. Address LADY TEACHER, at station D, New-York.

AS RESIDENT OR VISITING GOVERNESS.—An English lady, experienced in teaching English, music and French, wishes an engagement. Address S. M. C., No. 152 8th-av.

AS PRIVATE TUTOR.—A GENTLEMAN OF experience in teaching will give private tuition in the classics, mathematics and English branches; highest references. Address M. A., Box No. 164 *Times* Office.

GOVERNESS.—AN ENGLISH LADY, EXPErienced in teaching music, French and English, wishes a situation in a family; best references. Address M. E., No. 326 Broad-st., Newark, N. J.

PRIVATE LESSONS IN FRENCH, AFTER 4 o'clock, by a teacher of the Charles-st. French Institute. Address Prof. BEAUGEZ, 48 East 24th-st.

A LADY OF EXPERIENCE IS PRIMARY education desires a situation as visiting governess. Address V., Station G.

STOVES, RANGES, &C.

STOVES.—ORIENTAL IMPROVED BASE BURNING HEATER AND STOVES.—We have on hand all sizes of this celebrated Heater and Stove. Only one kindling required; a continual burner; economical in fuel; a powerful heater and one of the most perfect stoves offered to the public. Also, GAS BURNING, PARLOR, HALL, HEATING and COOKING STOVES, RANGES, FARMER'S and BUTCHER'S BOILERS and STOVES, suitable for the Southern market. R. & J. MOWBRAY,
No. 82 Vesey-st., opposite Washington Market.

INSTRUCTION.

MR. GEORGE C. ANTHON

WILL REOPEN
HIS CLASSICAL, FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL,
With Primary Department and Gymnasium,
NO. 212 5TH-AV., CORNER 26TH-ST.,
On WEDNESDAY, Sept. 11.

ORANGE PRIORY.

A Home Boarding-school for young ladies and children, opened Sept. 9. For prospectus address Miss S. H. GALE, Orange, N. J.

MOUNT WASHINGTON INSTITUTE.

No. 126 West Fourth-street, corner of Macdougal, on Washington-square, GEORGE W. CLARKE, A. M., Principal.
Unusual opportunities are here offered individual students for rapid progress in Latin, Greek, French, German, Mathematics, Natural Science, English Literature, Book-keeping, Penmanship, and all elementary branches. Terms reasonable and extra studies optional.
For particulars see Catalogue, to be had at the Institute, which parents are specially invited to visit.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S

FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL
FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 101 East 38th-st., corner of Park-av., is reopened.

GARDNER INSTITUTE.

English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 34 West 32d-st., New-York, will reopen, Sept. 17.
REV. and MRS. C. H. GARDNER, Principals.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S

FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 17 West 38th-st.

THE RIVERDALE INSTITUTE—A COLlegiate School for Young Ladies at Riverdale on the Hudson. Rev. GEORGE D. WILDES, A. M., Rector; Mrs. M. C. KEITH, Principal. Prospectus at Appleton's, No. 443 Broadway, New-York, or address the Principal.

ELEGANT BUSINESS WRITING GUARANTEED.—Messrs. DOLBEAR, No. 609 Broadway, remove all stiffness, cramping or trembling, and make elegant business penmen; they also teach book-keeping and arithmetic practically, and qualify pupils for head bookkeepers.

A LAST OPPORTUNITY.—YOUNG MEN may subscribe this week until Thursday evening, 8 o'clock, for full SCHOLARSHIPS IN PENMANSHIP and BOOK-KEEPING, at the COLLEGE, NO. 42 EAST 14TH-ST., UNION-SQUARE.
O. B. GOLDSMITH.

LYON'S COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, NO. 161 5TH-AV. AND 937 BROADWAY.

Corner 22d-st., opens Sept. 16. Twelfth year. Rooms spacious, light, airy, high-ceiled and steam-heated. Young pupils with Mrs. Lyon, the others with Mr. Lyon. Six have just entered college unconditionally—four Columbia, one Harvard, one Yale. Another fine class is preparing. Light gymnastics. A Literary Union gathers teachers and older pupils weekly. Only pure, contented, working pupils desired.

SCHOOL OF MINES, COLUMBIA COLLEGE.

Reopens Oct. 7. Examination for admission, Oct. 3, 10 A. M.
For catalogues and information apply to Dean of Faculty. HENRY DRISLER, LL.D.,
Acting President.
49th-st., corner 4th-av., New-York.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE,

NYACK ON THE HUDSON, N. Y.
This seminary offers all the advantages of a first-class school for young ladies. A complete English and classical course, music, modern languages, painting, drawing, calisthenics and horsemanship. For circulars or admission, address Rev. L. DELOS MANSFIELD, Principal.

EVENING CLASSES OF FRENCH,

BY
MR. C. FABREGOU, A. M.,
No. 218 West 47th-st.,
Third door west of Broadway.
Second class will commence Nov. 7.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE LAW SCHOOL.

The tenth annual term of this institution will commence at No. 37 Lafayette-place, New-York, on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 2, and will continue until May 14, 1868. Graduates are admitted to the New-York Bar.
For catalogues containing fuller information address
THEODORE W. DWIGHT, Warden &c.

LESPINASSE

FRENCH INSTITUTE,
Washington Heights. French the language of the school. Spanish, German and English, classics; graduating courses for surveying and business. Circulars at No. 183 Broadway; No. 913, drug-store; No. 701, music-store.

INTERNATIONAL ACADEMY.

English, German and French Boarding and Day School for boys and girls, No. 96 2d-av.
WHITE & LANPHER, Principals.
N. B.—Evening classes for young men, in French, German and book-keeping.

MISS ARMSTRONG'S

FRENCH AND ENGLISH
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 15 East 21st-st., old No. 32,
will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 19.

MISS WARREN'S

ENGLISH, FRENCH AND GERMAN
DAY-SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN. EVENING CLASSES ALSO.
NO. 36 WEST 9TH-ST.

S. A. FARRAND'S COLLEGIATE ACADEMY, No. 695 6th-av., near 40th-st.
Sufficient time is given to explain the difficulties each pupil meets with, and great pains are taken to teach him HOW TO STUDY. THIS IS DONE SO THOROUGHLY THAT HE NEEDS NO HELP AT HOME.
Among the patrons of the school are:

Rev. T. S. Hastings,	Horatio S. Brown,
Rev. Isaac Ferris,	Joel D. Hunter,
Rev. Peter Stryker,	Charles Folsom,
Rev. Howard Osgood,	Gamaliel G. Smith,
Rev. E. H. Chapin,	William M. Vermilye,
Rev. M. Meier Smith,	John J. Donaldson,
Dr. Chas. F. Taylor,	William H. Osborn,
George A. Wicks,	Charles A. Davison,
Charles Scribner,	John P. March,
Chas. H. Ludington,	Edward Smith,
Robert Jaffray,	William P. Williams,
John A. Stewart,	William E. A. Mackintosh

JOHN MACMULLEN'S CLASSICAL, French, English and Primary School, at No. 900 Broadway, corner of 20th-st., will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 16. A few boarders taken into the family of the Principal at Washington Heights. Families coming late to town may have their sons boarded for a few weeks. Circulars at the bookstore, No. 911 Broadway, and at the school, cor. Broadway and 20th-st.

GALIN METHOD.—C. H. FARNHAM'S classes in vocal music will open at Church of Ascension Lecture-room, No 68 West 11th-st., (two doors west of 5th-av.,) MONDAY, Oct. 28, at 3½ and 7½ P. M. Tickets, circulars and pamphlets at Schirmer's music-store, No. 701 Broadway; pamphlets of American News Company and of newsdealers.

BOYS' SCHOOL.—THE VERMONT EPISCOPAL INSTITUTE—Eighth year. Just enlarged to accommodate eight more pupils. Address, at once, Rev. THEODORE A. HOPKINS, Principal, or Rt. Rev. Bishop HOPKINS, Burlington, Vt.

MRS. AND MISS STEERS' SCHOOL, No. 56 West 11th-st., reopened Sept. 23. The reading class in history and English literature, and the French conversation class will commence Nov. 1. The class for little boys reopened Sept. 23, at 68 West 11th-st.

MT. PLEASANT INSTITUTE.—PRIVATE classes for boys—Amherst, Mass.—H. C. NASH, A. M., Principal; established 1846; classical and commercial; number limited; all pupils board in family of Principal. Circulars upon request.

IRVINGTON, WESTCHESTER COUNTY, N. Y., Mme. GIRAUD, for nine years principal of a large school in Brooklyn, will receive a limited number of young ladies; complete English and French instruction; French spoken.

A FAMILY BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR boys will be opened in one of the most attractive villages of Connecticut Nov. 7. For circulars or information address S. M., Box No. 110 *Times* Office.

MISS WALSH'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH school for young ladies, No. 32 East 28th-st., near Madison-av. Five pupils received as members of the family. French spoken entirely.

THE ENGLISH, FRENCH AND CLASSICAL School of Dr. F. BERTHET will reopen Sept. 16, at No. 920 Broadway. There is a gymnasium. For circulars apply to LOCKWOOD, No. 411 Broadway.

HOME INSTITUTE—TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, will reopen Sept. 11, 1867. For circulars address Miss M. METCALF, Principal.

MR. VAN NORMAN'S ENGLISH AND French boarding and day school for young ladies, No. 5 West 38th-st., New-York. For full information see circular. Address as above.

THE MISSES BUCKNALL'S ENGLISH and French boarding-school for young ladies, College-av., New-Brunswick, N. J. A NATIVE FRENCH TEACHER RESIDES IN THE FAMILY.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL OF N. Y. UNIVERSITY, on Washington-square.
CLASSICAL, COMMERCIAL, PRIMARY, FRENCH.
Fits for COLLEGE BUSINESS, WEST POINT.

TOWNSEND'S BUSINESS COLLEGE, No. 260 Bowery.—Private instruction, day and evening, in Book-keeping, Writing, Arithmetic, Grammar, Correspondence, &c. Ladies department.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A boarding-school for boys. Pupils received at any time. For circulars, apply to D. S. ROWE, M. A., Principal.

ROSE HILL—A HOME BOARDING-SCHOOL for young ladies and children. Opened Nov. 4. For circulars apply to Mrs. C. M. WHITE, Box No. 19, Danbury, Conn.

JACKSON INSTITUTE, DANBURY, CONN.—Family School for boys under fourteen years of age.
Rev. F. J. JACKSON, Principal.

MISS FOSTER'S BOARDING AND DAY school for young ladies, Yonkers, New-York. Boarding pupils limited to six.

BOYS' BOARDING-SCHOOL AT WILTON, CONN.—Terms $60 per quarter. For particulars address the Principal, AUGUSTUS WHITLOCK.

KINDERGARTEN SCHOOLS—FOR BOYS 668 6th-av., bet. 39th and 40th sts.; for girls 66 West 36th-st.; reopen Sept. 16. Address E. M. COE.

J. HARRIS PATTON'S SCHOOL, NO. 1,193 Broadway; classes preparing for college. Hours from 9 to 2.

MR. S. P. JENKS' SCHOOL, AT NO. 1,193 Broadway, will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 17.

WM. H. LEGGETT'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS, No. 1,214 Broadway, reopens Sept. 16.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLE MANTELS.—THE BEST PLACE in the City to purchase Marble Mantels of the latest designs, at very low prices, is at A. KLABER'S Marble Works, No. 134 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., New-York. Mantels put up in the country. Cut this out.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—TO-NIGHT.

Director.............................MAX MARETZEK
THIS MONDAY, Oct. 28, and TUESDAY, Oct. 29,
FAREWELL NIGHTS OF
MME. PAREPA-ROSA.
NOTICE.—The public is respectfully informed that owing to previously made engagements, this will positively be the last opportunity of hearing
MME. PAREPA-ROSA.
THIS MONDAY EVENING, Oct. 28, at 8,
(Nineteenth Subscription Night,)
THE HUGUENOTS,
With its gorgeous mise-en-scene and extraordinary cast.
TO-MORROW, (Tuesday,) Oct. 29, at 8,
(Twentieth Subscription Night,)
NORMA. NORMA.
WEDNESDAY EVENING, Oct. 30,
First appearance of the distinguished new prima donna,
MME. LOUISA KAPP-YOUNG,
as SELIKA in Meyerbeer's
L'AFRICAINE.
THURSDAY—OPERA IN BROOKLYN.
DON BUCEFALO.
Seats can now be secured and tickets be had at the regular ticket offices.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

DIRECTOR............................MAX MARETZEK
ITALIAN OPERA.
Season of 1867-68.
SECOND SUBSCRIPTION SERIES.
The Director of the Italian Opera has the honor to announce the second series of subscription nights, beginning
WEDNESDAY EVENING, OCT. 30,
during which
SEVERAL IMPORTANT REVIVALS,
and the production of
THE NEWEST OPERA
will take place.
The Director has the satisfaction to announce the arrival of the distinguished dramatic prima donna,
Mme. LOUISA KAPP-YOUNG,
who will appear, on the above named date, as SELIKA, in Meyerbeer's
L'AFRICAINE.
A feature of unexampled interest, during this series, will be the production of the latest opera by the universally admired composer of "Faust," M. CHARLES GOUNOD, whose brilliantly successful work,
ROMEO E GIULIETTA
will be submitted to the public of New-York in the most complete manner, the scenic plans and details of the original Parisian representation being scrupulously followed, and with a cast comprising the strength of the company.
The introduction of this great work at the New-York Academy of Music directly succeeds its recent production in Paris and London, and anticipates by several months its performance in other capitals.
THE REGULAR SUBSCRIBERS
to the opera, and others, are respectfully notified that the books for subscriptions for the SECOND SERIES OF TWENTY NIGHTS are now open at the BOX OFFICE of the Academy of Music.
Subscribers to the present series, who desire to keep their boxes or seats, are politely requested to give notice of the fact at the Box Office as early as possible.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—MATINEE.

DIRECTOR............................MAX MARETZEK
Eighth appearance in America of the celebrated Tragedienne,
FANNY JANAUSCHEK.
On WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, Oct. 30, at 1,
FIRST GRAND JANAUSCHEK MATINEE.
MEDEA. MEDEA.
TICKETS TO THE MATINEE, $1 ONLY,
to all parts of the house. No Reserved Seats.
To be obtained at the usual places.
On THURSDAY EVENING, Oct. 31,
ninth appearance of the celebrated Tragedienne,
FANNY JANAUSCHEK.
ADRIENNE, THE ACTRESS.

FRENCH THEATRE.

H. L. BATEMAN..................Lessee and Director
THE HOUSE CROWDED WITH THE ELITE AND FASHION OF THE CITY
to witness the
MOST SUCCESSFUL PRODUCTION OF THE SEASON,
THE GRAND DUCHESS,
which will be presented
AT TO-DAY'S MATINEE AND EVERY MONDAY, WEDNESDAY,
THURSDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS,
with the same
POWERFUL CAST, GORGEOUS COSTUMES, FINE CHORUS AND COMPLETE ORCHESTRA.
Mlle. TOSTEE as THE GRAND DUCHESS.
Messrs. Guffroy, Duchesne, Leduc, Lagriffoul, Mlle. de Felcourt, and all the members of the
GREAT PARISIAN OPERA COMPANY.
Doors open at 7½; begin at 8.
The next GRAND DUCHESS MATINEE will be on SATURDAY, Nov. 2, at 1 P. M.
THE GRAND DUCHESS
in Brooklyn, TUESDAY, Oct. 29.

FRENCH THEATRE.

H. L. BATEMAN..................Lessee and Director
OPERA BOUFFE, BY OFFENBACH,
MONDAY EVENING, Oct. 28,
and every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY,
THURSDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS,
with its POWERFUL CAST, GORGEOUS COSTUMES, FINE CHORUS AND COMPLETE ORCHESTRA.
Doors open at 7½—begin at 8.
The next GRAND DUCHESS MATINEE will be on SATURDAY, Nov. 2, at 1 P. M.
THE GRAND DUCHESS
in Brooklyn, TUESDAY, Oct. 29.

FRENCH THEATRE.

H. L. BATEMAN..................Lessee and Director.
THE PARISIAN DRAMATIC COMPANY,
M. LA ROCHE AND MLLE. DEBORAH.
TUESDAY EVENING, OCT. 29,
The admirable comedies
LES AMOURS DE CLEOPATRE, and
UN CAPRICE.
SATURDAY EVENING, NOV. 2,
LA DAME AUX CAMELIAS.
M. La Roche and Mlle. Deborah.
Curtain rises at 8.

TRENOR'S

OPENING NIGHT.
SOIREE DANSANTE
At his new and magnificent
DANCING ACADEMY
AND
BALL-ROOM,
Nos. 723, 725 and 727 6th-av., opposite Reservoir Park,
On THURSDAY EVENING, Nov. 7.
Mr. TRENOR is exceedingly happy to be able to announce
THE COMPLETION AND FORMAL OPENING
of his new and splendid
ACADEMY ROOMS,
On THURSDAY EVENING, Nov. 7,
BY A GRAND SOIREE DANSANTE,
when Mr. and Mrs. TRENOR would be pleased to meet their patrons and friends in their new and beautiful establishment.
A limited number of tickets can be obtained from Mr. Trenor at the Rooms.
The Ball-Room will be brilliantly illuminated and freely thrown open to public inspection every evening, from Oct. 29 to Nov. 6, from 7 to 9 P. M.
Mr. TRENOR'S Classes are now open on Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Fridays and Saturdays.
Send or call for Circulars.

THEO. THOMAS' SYMPHONY SOIREES.

(Fourth Season, 1867-68.)
PRICE OF SUBSCRIPTION TICKETS
(Including a reserved seat)
For the four remaining of
THEO. THOMAS' SYMPHONY SOIREES,
FIVE DOLLARS EACH.
To be had at G. Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway; at Jordens & Marten's, No. 758 Broadway; at Pond's uptown music-store, No. 865 Broadway, and at the office at Steinway Hall.

WILLIAM MASON AND THEODORE THOMAS' CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC,

No. 129 5th-av., near 20th-st.
Classes formed daily for children and advanced pupils in singing, harmony, piano, harp, violin, and all other instruments and in playing concerted music; popular elementary, choral and orchestral classes are also forming. Office hours from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

PROPOSALS.

NAVAL SUPPLIES.

PAYMASTER'S OFFICE UNITED STATES NAVY,
No. 29 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK,
Oct. 25, 1867.
Proposals, sealed and indorsed "Proposals for Supplies Advertised," will be received at this office until the 31st inst. for the following articles, which must be of the very best quality, to be delivered immediately, free of expense, at the New-York Navy-yard, and subject to the usual inspection thereat, viz.:
BUREAU OF YARDS AND DOCKS.
2,000 feet white oak, trimed, double rivetted leather hose to suit yard engines, and
20 leather hose pipes with nozzles; Gaylord's couplings.
20 hydrant connections, with screw cap, Gaylord's. 20 wrenches, with chain to fit cap, wrought iron.
20 hose wrenches to fit Gaylord's couplings, 4-4 cast-iron slide gates.
1-4 way piece 4x4, 1-3 way piece 6x4, 1-3 way piece 4x6, cast iron.
8-4 way pieces, 4-3 way pieces, 4x2½ wrought iron, 1 and 1-6 sleeve cast iron.
207 feet cast iron pipe, 4 and 90 feet, 6 inside diameter, to stand Ridgwood pressure.
252 feet 4 and 45 feet, 3½ inside diameter, wrought iron pipe with couplings.
20 stop cocks, brass 2½, 4 slugs for 4 pipe and 4-4 elbows, cast iron.
BUREAU OF ORDNANCE.
200 gallons boiled linseed oil, 1,000 lbs. red lead, dry.
BUREAU OF STEAM ENGINEERING.
7,500 feet 1 pine boards, and 5,000 feet 2 pine plank.
BUREAU OF EQUIPMENT AND RECRUITING.
800 tons (2,240 lbs.) broad top semi-bituminous coal, run of the mines.
Responsible security for the prompt and faithful delivery of supplies awarded, must be inserted on each respective proposal, otherwise bids will not be entertained. Blank forms with further particulars to be had at this office. C. W. HASSLER,
Paymaster, United States Navy.

ARMY SUPPLIES.

OFFICE OF
ASSISTANT COMMISSARY-GENERAL OF SUBSISTENCE,
No. 4 STATE-ST., NEW-YORK, Oct. 23, 1867.
Sealed proposals (in duplicate) will be received until 12 o'clock M. on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 30, 1867, by
Brevet Major W. M. Quimby, A. C. S., Fort Columbus.
First-Lieut. J. L. Sherman, A. C. S., Fort Hamilton.
Brevet Capt. Fred'k Fuger, A. C. S., David's Island.
First-Lieut. Wm. H. Chase, A. C. S., Willett's Point.
Brevet Capt. M. Leahy, A. C. S., Fort Schuyler.
First-Lieut. J. MacMurray, A. C. S., Fort Wadsworth, N. Y. H.,
At their respective stations, for furnishing the troops thereat with fresh beef, from Nov. 15, 1867, to May 31, 1868.
The proposals for Fort Columbus to include Fort Wood and New-York City.
The proposals for Fort Hamilton to include Fort Lafayette.
The envelopes inclosing proposals must be indorsed "Proposals for Furnishing Fresh Beef."
The fresh beef is to be of good marketable quality, with equal proportions of fore and hindquarter meat, (necks, shanks and kidney tallow excluded,) and delivered, at the expense of the contractor, in such quantities and at such times as may be required.
No bid will be entertained that is not made by a regular butcher, who must give his name in full, his present place of business and residence.
The manner of making bids, requirements of bidders, &c., same as stated in advertisement of June 12, 1867, for Proposals for Furnishing Fresh Beef.
H. F. CLARKE,
Brevet Major-Gen., A. C. G. S.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,
BUREAU OF THE RECEIVER OF TAXES,
NEW COURT-HOUSE, PARK, Sept. 28, 1867.
NOTICE TO TAXPAYERS.—NOTICE IS hereby given that the Assessment Rolls or Tax Books on Real and Personal Estate, for the year 1867, have been delivered to me, and that all taxes are now due and payable at this office. Payment thereof can be made between the hours of 8 A. M. and 2 P. M. A deduction at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, calculated from the date of payment to the 1st of December, will be made on all taxes paid previous to the 1st day of November.
BERNARD SMYTH, Receiver.

ASTROLOGY.

ASTONISHING.—MRS. NEUHEDEL TELLS past, present and future. No. 295 Mott-st., near Houston. Ladies 50 cents; gentlemen $1.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE BARNUM AND VAN AMBURGH MUSEUM AND MENAGERIE COMPANY.

Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
EVERY AFTERNOON AT 2½, EVENING AT 7½.
LAST WEEK
OF
of Mr. Levick's new Drama,
PALE JANET;
OR,
THE TRAGEDY OF RED MARSH FARM.
ENTIRELY NEW SCENES AND EFFECTS HAVE BEEN INTRODUCED.
To be seen at all hours,
A LIVING GORILLA,
has
JUST ARRIVED FROM AFRICA.
It is the first ever captured alive. Brought to this country at an expense of
OVER EIGHT THOUSAND DOLLARS.
An extensive collection of beautiful
LIVING FISH, FROM THE GULF OF MEXICO,
GORDON CUMMING, the Lion-Slayer's Collection.
LIVING SKELETON.
A MAMMOTH FAT INFANT
A GIANTESS, A DWARF, A CIRCASSIAN GIRL,
TEN LIVING SEA LEOPARDS,
THREE ROCKY MOUNTAIN MOOSE,
LIVING SNAKES, MONKEYS, LEARNED SEAL,
HAPPY FAMILY, GRAND AQUARIA, &c.
OVER 300,000 CURIOSITIES.
Admission, 30 cents. Children under ten, 15 cents.

BANVARD'S OPERA HOUSE AND MUSEUM.

Broadway, corner of 30th-st.
Manager and General Director..........JOHN DE POL.
EVERY EVENING AT 8 O'CLOCK.
SATURDAY MATINEE AT 1 O'CLOCK.
THE DEVIL'S AUCTION;
OR, THE
GOLDEN BRANCH.
TRIUMPHANT SUCCESS
OF
Mlle. GUISEPPINA MORLACCHI,
THE GREATEST
STAR DANSEUSE OF THE WORLD,
whose performances are pronounced by the
PRESS AND THE PUBLIC
as the true interpretation of the
POETRY OF MOTION.
THE LARGEST NUMBER OF PREMIERES DANSEUSES
EVER PRESENTED ON ONE STAGE.
CALYO'S TRANSFORMATION.
Mlle. ELISA BLASINI, Premiere Danseuse Asoluto.
AUGUSTA SOHLKE, Premiere Danseuse.
ERMESILDA DIANI, Premiere Danseuse.
EUGENIA LUPO, Premiere Danseuse.
AURELIA RICCI, Premiere Danseuse.
MR. DE POL'S
GRAND EUROPEAN BALLET COMPANY,
GRAND EUROPEAN BALLET COMPANY,
AND
Sig. GIOVANI LUPO,
the favorite
First Male Dancer.
UNPRECEDENTED ATTRACTIONS,
the popular prices of admission remaining as usual.
RESERVED SEATS FOR
SIX DAYS IN ADVANCE,
AT BOX-OFFICE OF THE THEATRE,
AT CHICKERING'S, No. 652 Broadway,
MACOY'S, No. 114 Broadway.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.

14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.
L. B. LENT.................................Director.
MATINEES AT 2½ O'CLOCK,
WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.
ADDITIONAL NOVELTIES!
ANOTHER NEW PROGRAMME!
IMMENSE SUCCESS
of the distinguished artists,
THE GREAT JOHN HENRY
AND MLLE. EMILIE HENRIETTA,
from the Cirque Napoleon, Paris, whose marvelous and artistic performances have been received during the past week, on every occasion,
BY CROWDED AUDIENCES,
WITH TUMULTUOUS ENTHUSIASM,
EVERY NIGHT AT 8 O'CLOCK.
First week of the
WONDERFUL DENZER BROTHERS,
Charles, Rudolph, George and Valentine, who will appear in novel and extraordinary feats of athletic skill.
First week of
THE GREAT JOHN HENRY,
CHAMPION RIDER OF EUROPE,
IN HIS GRAND PRINCIPAL ACT.
First week of the grand equestrian scene or
THE BEDOUINS' HALT;
OR, THE CHILDREN OF THE DESERT.
First week of a beautiful
EQUESTRIAN PAS DE DEUX,
BY JOHN HENRY AND MLLE. HENRIETTA.
First week of the equestrian extravaganza of
THE JOCKEY.
MLLE. EMILIE HENRIETTA,
the graceful and accomplished Parisian Equestrienne, will appear in a
SUPERB SCENE D'EQUITATION,
in which she will introduce her startling flight through a great number of balloons.
ALL THE GREAT RIDERS AND ACROBATS
attached to the
MAMMOTH NEW-YORK CIRCUS TROUPE
will be brought forward in
ELEGANT AND DIVERSIFIED SCENES IN THE CIRCLE,
replete with
SENSATIONAL NOVELTIES
OF THE UTMOST BRILLIANCY.
Admission, 50 cents; children under ten, 15 cents. Reserved seats, 75 cents; children, 25 cents.

GRAND CONCERT

OF THE
NEW-YORK AND BROOKLYN
CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC,
AT THE
BROOKLYN ATHENÆUM,
Corner of Atlantic and Clinton sts.,
TUESDAY EVENING, Oct. 29, 1867.
The following artists will appear:
Mme. Gazzaniga..............................Prima Donna
Mr. Geo. Simpson..................................Tenor
Mr. Ed. Mollenhauer...............................Violin
Mr. Henry Mollenhauer.........................Violoncello
Herr Von Nardroff..................................Piano
Messrs. ALBITES and OSTERMAYER, Conductors.
Between the first and second parts, Miss Ida Mollenhauer, Miss Emily Kohl and Master Augustus Steinhaus, pupils of the Conservatory, will play Piano Solos.
Tickets $1. Doors open at 7 o'clock P. M. Concert to commence at 8 o'clock P. M.

"LOOK IN" AT NO. 389 BROADWAY.

See heads of the good and the bad, the high and the low, virtuous and vicious, educated and ignorant, MUSEUM OF PHRENOLOGY, always Open and Free. Examinations of ladies and gentlemen, with full written Charts of Characters, daily. Ladies in attendance.

DANCING

DE GARMO'S DANCING ACADEMY,

NO. 82 5TH-AV., CORNER OF 14TH-ST.,
NOW OPEN FOR THE SEASON.
LADIES' CLASS—Wednesdays and Saturdays, 2 to 4 P. M.
MISSES' and MASTERS'—Wednesdays and Saturdays, 4 to 6 P. M.
GENTLEMEN—Tuesday and Friday evenings, at 8 o'clock.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMY,

NO. 212 FIFTH-AV., NEW-YORK.
Morning and afternoon classes for children. Evening classes for gentlemen. For terms, &c., send for a circular.

F. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMY,

NO. 120 PIERREPONT-ST., BROOKLYN.
Private lessons given. Send or call for a circular.

C. H. RIVERS' DANCING ACADEMY, No. 33 Schermerhorn-st., corner of Court-st., Brooklyn. All the fashionable dances are taught in one quarter. Send for a circular. Inclose 25 cents for a pamphlet containing a description of the German.

DUMAR'S DANCING ACADEMY, NO. 24 West 4th-st., for children, ladies and gentlemen; classes every day; all dances taught in one quarter; six in six lessons.

MUSICAL.

THE WEBER PIANO-FORTE

is called the best instrument made by all the leading musicians of this City and elsewhere. It is pronounced by the National Piano-forte Association, after a trial in their rooms with the first manufactures of this country, eminently the *best Piano in America*, and used by the Conservatory of Music and other high music schools altogether, because of their immense power, equality, sweetness and brilliancy of tone, elastic touch and great durability. Warerooms No. 429 Broome-st., near Broadway.

MASON AND HAMLIN, MANUFACTURERS OF CABINET ORGANS, No. 596 Broadway, New-York, have been awarded a FIRST PRIZE MEDAL at the PARIS EXPOSITION. Fifty styles at $75 to $1,000 each. Second hand instruments of various makers at low prices. ORGANS TO RENT.

DECKER BROTHERS,

INVENTORS AND MANUFACTURERS
OF THE
ONLY DECKER PATENT PLATE PIANO-FORTES.
WAREROOMS
NO. 91 BLEECKER-ST.
The public are repeatedly cautioned against buying any Decker Patent Piano not having been manufactured by
DECKER BROTHERS,
No. 91 Bleecker-st., New-York,
and not having on the iron plate on the left hand side, in raised letters, the words
DECKER BROTHERS' PATENT,
JUNE 2, 1863.

NEW PATENT PIANOS.

RAVEN & BACON, Manufacturers of Piano-fortes with Patent Combination Sounding-Boards.
This invention, introduced exclusively into our Pianos, is of the greatest advantage to the tone of the instrument, as it affects the Sounding-Board—the very soul of the Piano—and produces thereby a pure liquid tone, greatly superior in quality and power to that of the ordinary Piano. The Sounding-Board, released from its connection with the piano-case and resting upon under sounding-boards, is relieved from the rigidity caused by such connection, and its vibratory quality greatly increased. All lovers of this eminently household instrument, as well as parties proposing to purchase new Pianos, are invited to call and examine our assortment. Warerooms, 644 and 646 Broadway, N. Y.

PELOUBET, PELTON & CO.,

NO. 841 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK,
MANUFACTURERS OF ORGANS AND MELODEONS, AND DEALERS IN PIANOS.
"For the best Cabinet Organs a 'Gold Medal,'" Am. Inst., N. Y., and the first prize wherever exhibited.
Instruments to let and sold by installments.

WATERS' PIANO-FORTES — GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT.—Melodeons, parlor, church, gem and cabinet organs, the best manufactured; warranted for six years. Second-hand pianos, melodeons and organs at great bargains, from $35 to $200. Any of the above instruments to let, and rent applied if purchased; monthly installments received. Pianos tuned and repaired. Illustrated catalogues mailed. Manufactory and warerooms No. 481 Broadway, New-York.
HORACE WATERS & CO.

PIANO-FORTES.—MESSRS. JENNYS & SON, Piano-forte Manufacturers, have opened rooms on Broadway, No. 910, for the sale of their elegant instruments. Parties looking for a first-class Piano would find it to their advantage to call upon this firm before making their selections elsewhere.

VOSE'S NEW-SCALE FRENCH-ACTION PIANO-FORTES, pronounced by competent judges to possess more good qualities than any other piano—these elegant instruments now on exhibition and for sale at the warerooms, No. 701 Broadway.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF GRAND, square and upright piano-fortes, from $100 to $700, let and sold on installments.
L. P. CUMMINGS,
No. 8 Union-square.

A RARE CHANCE—PRICE $300.—ROSEWOOD seven-octave Piano-forte, modern improvements, best City make, in perfect order, nearly new; also one for $225. McDONALD & CO., No. 20 4th-av.

PHILIP PHILLIPS & CO., NO. 37 UNION- square, (Broadway,) New-York. Sunday-school music, American organs and superior pianos.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.

Proprietor and Manager.....Mr. LESTER WALLACK
First appearance of the favorite and accomplished artiste,
Miss ROSE EYTINGE.
MONDAY, TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY,
will be presented for the first time this season, the successful drama, which created so marked a sensation last year, by Tom Taylor, founded on Miss Braddon's celebrated novel, entitled
HENRY DUNBAR.
Henry Dunbar..........................Mr. J. W. Wallack
The Major...........................Mr. E. L. Davenport
Henry Carter............................Mr. A. W. Young
Jerrams...............................Mr. George Holland
Clement Austin.........................Mr. B. T. Ringgold
Balderly...............................Mr. G. F. Browne
Hartogg...........................Mr. J. C. Williamson
Arthur Lovell...........................Mr. C. H. Rockwell
Tibbies....................................Mr. S. Ward
Umfravillo...............................Mr. W. H. Pope
Messenger................................Mr. E. Oashia
Margaret Wentworth.................Miss Rose Eytinge
Laura Dunbar..........................Miss Annie Ward
Mary Tightly..........................Miss Mary Barrett
THE GREAT SUCCESS!
Tom Taylor's fine comedy,
STILL WATERS RUN DEEP,
will shortly be repeated.
THE RENT DAY
will be again performed in a few nights.
Due notice will be given of the first representation this season of Massinger's fine old play of
A NEW WAY TO PAY OLD DEBTS.
In rehearsal, and will shortly be produced,
AN ORIGINAL DRAMA
of powerful interest and peculiar effects.
Doors open at 7½. Performance commences at 8.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

Doors open at 7¼; begins at 7¾.
Lessee and Manager.....................WM. WHEATLEY
Second year of the world-renowned
BLACK CROOK,
AND JARRETT & PALMER'S PARISSIENNE BALLET TROUPE,
NUMBERING OVER SEVENTY DANSEUSES,
selected from the best schools of Europe.
MONDAY, Oct. 28, 1867, and EVERY NIGHT.
ENTIRELY NEW ATTRACTIONS!
GREAT HIT OF
LA GARDE IMPERIALE,
NUMBERING 150 CHILDREN,
forming a
REGIMENT OF SOLDIERS,
fully equipped in
SPLENDID NEW UNIFORMS FROM PARIS.
Brilliant reception of the
TWO PREMIERS ASSOLUTA.
GRAND BALLET
OF
70, 70, 70, 70, 70, 70, 70,
AND THE
CHILD VIVANDIERE,
&c., &c., &c.
FIRST MALE DANCER OF THE DAY.
Splendid Scenery, Costumes, Armors, &c., &c.
MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY, AT 1 O'CLOCK.

WORRELL SISTERS'
NEW-YORK THEATRE.

Second week of the youthful and talented artiste,
MISS FANNY B. PRICE.
FANCHON, THE CRICKET.
FANCHON......................Miss FANNY B. PRICE
FATHER BARBEAUD.................Mr. D. HANCHETT
His first appearance in New-York in 12 years.
MATINEE SATURDAY, at 2 o'clock. MONDAY, Nov. 11, reappearance of the WORRELL SISTERS.

BARNEY WILLIAMS' BROADWAY THEATRE.

Engagement of the great comedians,
MR. AND MRS. W. J. FLORENCE.
THIS EVENING AND SATURDAY MATINEE,
INSHAVOGUE; OR, WEARING OF THE GREEN.
W. J. Florence as ....Brian Maguire
THRICE MARRIED.
Mrs. W. J. Florence in four characters, with songs and dances.
Saturday, first Florence Matinee.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.

MONDAY, OCT. 28, FIRST WEEK OF A SHAKESPEARIAN BURLESQUE.
SHYLOCK.
SHYLOCK.....................Mr. LEFFINGWELL
GRATIANO ....Mrs. SEDLEY BROWN
ALSO, CINDERELLA.
CLORINDA ....Mr. LEFFINGWELL

STEINWAY HALL.

THURSDAY EVENING, Oct. 31,
Mr. HARRISON has to announce positively the
LAST GRAND CONCERT,
with the following great artists previous to their visit to the Cities of Boston, Springfield, Hartford, New-Haven, &c., &c., forming the most brilliant Concert Troupe in the world.
MME. PAREPA-ROSA,
the celebrated Prima Donna whose success in Opera, Oratorios, Classic and Popular Concerts has been unprecedented.
Mr. LEOPOLD DE MEYER,
The Great Pianist.
Mr. CARL ROSA,
The Eminent Violinist.
Mr. G. W. COLBY, Accompanist,
Mr. THEO. THOMAS, Conductor, and
FULL ORCHESTRA.
The price of Tickets will remain as usual, the sale of which will commence this morning at Schuberth's, No. 820 Broadway, Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, ticket office, No. 112 Broadway and Steinway Hall.

BUNYAN HALL,

Corner of 13th-st. and Broadway.
A NEW ERA IN AMUSEMENT.
As fascinating as the drama, yet as morally impressive as the pulpit.
Fifth week and continued success of
THE PILGRIM.
In the splendid tableaux may be seen
TWO HUNDRED FIGURES OF LIFE SIZE,
illustrating that noble allegory,
THE PILGRIM'S PROGRESS.
GRAND TRANSFORMATION FINALE.
Music by PHILIP PHILIPS.
Matinees on TUESDAY and SATURDAY, at 2 P. M.

DODWORTH HALL.

THIS AND EVERY EVENING, at 8 o'clock,
MR. ARTHUR SKETCHLEY.
MRS. BROWN IN PARIS.
MRS. BROWN AT THE PLAY.

THE NEW-YORK CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC.

No. 82 5th-av., corner of 14th-st., No. 820 Broadway, and No. 116 Remsen-st., Brooklyn, N. Y.
NOW OPEN FOR THE RECEPTION OF PUPILS.
The best talent in Europe and America is secured, and no inferior teachers are nor will be engaged in the institution.
The directors will spare neither pains nor expense to retain the reputation which the Conservatory has so justly acquired during the past four years, that of the first MUSIC SCHOOL in America.
TERMS.—Regular classes $10 per quarter for every branch of instruction.
EDWARD MOLLENHAUER, }
A. F. LEJEAL, } Musical Directors.
HENRY MOLLENHAUER, }
S. N. GRISWOLD, Secretary.

EXERCISE, HEALTH, AMUSEMENT.

J. WOOD'S Gymnasium, No. 6 East 28th-st., open Day and Evening. Classes now forming. $20 a year.

MEDICAL.

TO MARRIED AND SINGLE LADIES.

PORTUGUESE FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS.—In all cases of stoppage or irregularity, from whatever cause, they are certain to succeed in forty-eight hours, safe and healthy. They cannot fail in any case. Price $5 a box. Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, No. 129 Liberty-st., or sent by mail in letter envelope.
Dr. Mauriceau guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all special irregularities in females with or without medicine, at one interview.
Dr. Mauriceau is the author of "The Married Woman's Private Medical Companion," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, 129 Liberty-st., N. Y., or sent by mail, free of postage.

DR. HUNTER IS IN CONSTANT ATTENDANCE, from 8 in the morning till 9 at night, at his old office, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City, since 1834. Charges moderate and a cure guaranteed. Separate rooms, so that the patient sees no one but the Doctor himself. His wonderful medical discovery known as Dr. Hunter's Red Drop, cures certain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, and possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb unless his remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. One dollar will secure by return mail his medical work, 300 pages, 40 colored pictures. Worth all the others put together.

CONFIDENTIAL MEDICAL AND SURGICAL Consultations.—R. COBBETT, M. D., member of the N. Y. University Medical College, and R. C. Surgeons, London, can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on private diseases at his office, No. 28 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., having private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place; from a long and extended practice of over 30 years in the above specialty, he is enabled to guarantee speedy and permanent cures, or make no charge. N. B.—Dr. C. gives special attention to the treatment of strictures, nervous and general debility, and all their complications.

REYNOLDS' SPECIFIC FOR GOUT AND RHEUMATISM.—This justly celebrated medicine continues to be held in the highest estimation by numerous gouty and rheumatic sufferers. The most agonizing pains are relieved in a few hours by a single dose, and a few repetitions restore the use of the limbs, and leave the sufferer in perfect health. Sold in New-York by Messrs. CARLE & STRONG, No. 153 Water-st.; JOS. HORSEY'S SON, No. 84 Maiden-lane, and S. NEWBY, No. 89 Maiden-lane. Wholesale by the proprietor, Mr. THOS. REYNOLDS EDMONTON, Middlesex, England.

TO MARRIED LADIES.—MADAME RESTELL, Professor of Midwifery over 30 years, guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all obstructions from whatever cause, with or without medicine, at one interview, or by mail. Her INFALLIBLE FRENCH MONTHLY PILLS, No. 1, price $1, or No. 2, price $5, which are four degrees stronger, and can never fail, are safe and healthy. Office No. 1 East 52d-st., first door from 5th-av., or sent by mail. Also sold at Druggists, No. 152 Greenwich-st. and No. 317½ Bowery.

FOR THE PILES.

DR. UPHAM'S ELECTUARY AND OINTMENT are a certain cure for Piles, Costiveness, Liver Complaint and Dyspepsia. Also for all cutaneous diseases or affections of the skin.
These medicines can be obtained and the Doctor consulted at his medical office, No. 39 East 4th-st., third door from the Bowery, and between Bowery and Broadway. Office hours from 7 o'clock A. M. to 9 P. M.

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED BY DR. KENNEDY, No. 191 Stanton-st., in less time than any other, or no pay. Thousands elsewhere ruined, are by Dr. KENNEDY satisfactorily, perfectly cured. A cure in from 1 to 5 days of Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Strictures, Syphilis, and all venereal diseases, without mercury. Dr. KENNEDY'S remedies are the only medicines on earth to cure certain diseases. Hasten to DR. KENNEDY, No. 191 Stanton-st. Consultations at all hours.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY be consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of thirty-two years devoted to the treatment of diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. COOPER to make speedy cures. The victims of misplaced confidence can call with the certainty of being cured.

DR. ALLEN, 119 GREENWICH-AV., near 13th st. Ladies suffering from any cause, insured immediate relief with safety. An experienced lady physician in attendance.

MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH regained by using Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. Radically curing Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, Impediments to Marriage; Nervousness and Physical Incapacity, results of self-abuse. 191 Stanton-st.

WHEN YOUTHFUL FOLLY INDUCES impotency, Dr. KENNEDY'S Invigorator produces instant restoration of animal functions. 191 Stanton-st.

LADIES' DERANGEMENTS CURED BY the French Compound-like Magic. Sealed, by mail. Consult, or address Dr. POWERS, No. 191 Stanton-st.

A CURE AT ONE INTERVIEW FOR married ladies, by Dr. POWERS. Office, 191 Stanton-st.; his Periodical Compound guaranteed effectual.

LADIES CAN ALWAYS RELY ON DR. POWERS' Unfailing French Periodical Compound and Pills; one interview sufficient. Office 191 Stanton-st.

NEW-YORK STATE ELECTION.

Republican and Democratic Nominations for the Principal Offices to be Filled by the Election on the 5th of November.

Republican.	Democratic.
SECRETARY OF STATE.	
James B. McKean.	Homer A. Nelson.
COMPTROLLER.	
Thomas Hillhouse.	William F. Allen.
TREASURER.	
Theodore B. Gates.	Wheeler H. Bristol.
CANAL COMMISSIONER.	
John M. Hammond.	John D. Fay.
ATTORNEY-GENERAL.	
Joshua Van Cott.	Marshall B. Champlain.
STATE ENGINEER.	
Archibald C. Powell.	Van R. Richmond.
INSPECTOR OF STATE PRISONS.	
Gilbert De La Matyr.	Solomon Scheu.
JUDGE OF THE COURT OF APPEALS.	
Charles Mason.	Martin Grover.

TWENTY-FIRST CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

Alexander H. Bayley. John Stryker.

JUSTICES OF THE SUPREME COURT.

1—Freeman J. Fithian.	1—Albert Cardozo.
2—Stephen W. Fullerton. W. Fullerton (vacancy.)	2—Abraham B. Tappan.
3—No nomination.	3—Rufus W. Peckham.
4—Augustus Bocker.	4—No nomination.
5—Le Roy Morgan.	5—No nomination.
6—John M. Parker.	6—
7—James C. Smith.	7—Josiah T. Miller.
8—George Barker.	8—Harlow M. Comstock.

The following are the various nominations for the Senate and the Assembly, so far as announced, with the exception of those for New-York City, which have already been given:

SENATORS.

Dist.	Republican.	Dist.	Democratic.
1	Jeremiah Simonson.	1	Lewis A. Edwards.
2	William C. Goodrich.	2	James E. Pierce.
3	George Wiley.	3	Henry C. Murphy.
9	James W. Husted.	9	William Cauldwell.
10	Henry R. Low.	10	William M. Graham.
11	Abiah W. Palmer.	11	Jacob B. Jewell.
12	Francis S. Thayer.	12	No nomination.
13	Charles H. Adams.	13	A. Bleecker Banks.
14	Joshua Fiero, Jr.	14	George Beach.
15	Adam W. Kline.	15	Charles Stanford.
16	Matthew Hale.	16	Melville A. Sheldon.
17	Abraham X. Palmer.	17	William H. Wallace.
18	John O'Donnell.	18	Levi H. Brown.
19	Samuel Campbell.	19	George H. Sanford.
20	James B. Van Petten.	20	Dewitt C. Bates.
21	Abner C. Mattoon.	21	Robert C. Kenyon.
22	George N. Kennedy.	22	Henry S. Randall.
23	Daniel Waterbury.	23	John F. Hubbard, Jr.
24	Orlow W. Chapman.	24	Oliver C. Crocker.
25	Stephen K. Williams.	25	Enos J. Throop Martin.
26	Charles J. Folger.	26	—
27	John I. Nicks.	27	D. A. Ogden.
28	Lewis H. Morgan.	28	William H. Bowman.
29	Richard Crowley.	29	William G. Bryan.
30	Wolcott J. Humphrey.	30	Samuel D. Faulkner.
31	James Sheldon.	31	Asher P. Nichols.
32	Walter L. Sessions. —A. F. Allen (People's.)	32	Lorenzo Morris.

FOR THE ASSEMBLY.

ALBANY COUNTY.

Republican. Democratic.
1— 1—John C. Chism.
2— 2—Frank H. Woods.
3—Lemon Thomson. 3—Jackson A. Sumner.
4— 4—T. Van Valkenburgh.

ALLEGANY COUNTY.
1—Silas Richardson. 1—Samuel Swain.

BROOME COUNTY.
1—Chauncey C. Bennett. 1—Frederick H. Perry.

CATTARAUGUS COUNTY.
1—Gideon Searl. 1—Jonas K. Button.
2—E. C. Topliff. 2—Lemuel S. Jenks.

CAYUGA COUNTY.
1—Charles H. Weed. 1—
2—Sanford Gifford. 2—John Cuykendall.

CHAUTAUQUA COUNTY.
1—Matthew P. Bemus. 1—T. S. Moss.
2—Winfield S. Cameron. 2—John S. Biggs.

CHEMUNG COUNTY.
1—George W. Buck. 1—Edmund Miller.

CHENANGO COUNTY.
1—Frederick Juliand. 1—Harris K. Beecher.

CLINTON COUNTY.
1—William F. Cook. 1—Royal Corbin.

COLUMBIA COUNTY.
1—Robert F. Groat. 1—Harper W. Rogers.
2—Stephen H. Wendover. 2—Abram Vosburgh.

CORTLANDT COUNTY.
1—Raymond P. Babcock. 1—

DELAWARE COUNTY.
1—Albert E. Sullard. 1—William H. Bradford.
2—George C. Gibbs. 2—Edward I. Berhans.

DUTCHESS COUNTY.
1—Augustus A. Brush. 1—John W. Storm.
2—Mark D. Wilber. 2—Alfred T. Ackert.

ERIE COUNTY.
1—John Hoy. 1—George J. Bamler.
2—George W. Bull. 2—Richard Flach.
3—Benjamin H. Austin, Jr. 3—
4— 4—Alpheus Prince.
5—James Rider. 5—Philip D. Riley.

ESSEX COUNTY.
1—Sameul E. Root. 1—

FRANKLIN COUNTY.
1—Edmund F. Sargent. 1—Benj. S. W. Clark.

FULTON AND HAMILTON.
1—Cyrus H. Kellogg.

GENESEE COUNTY.
1—Henry F. Tarbox. 1—Sanford Wilber.

GREENE COUNTY.
1—Samuel Stimpson. 1—James Loughran.

HERKIMER COUNTY.
1—Elisha W. Stannard. 1—Noadiah D. Taylor.

JEFFERSON COUNTY.
1—Lafayette J. Bigelow. 1—
2—Albert D. Shaw. 2—Alden F. Barker.

KINGS COUNTY.
1— 1—
2—Elnathan L. Sanderson. 2—
3—Chauncey M. Felt. 3—
4—E. L. Molineaux. 4—
5—Frederick T. Parsons. 5—William C. Jones.
6—Jacob Worth. 6—John Raber.
7—George W. Buckridge. 7—Caleb L. Smith.
8—David D. Austin. 8—De Witt C. Tower.
9— 9—John C. Jacobs.

LEWIS COUNTY.
1—John F. Mann. 1—Charles G. Riggs.

LIVINGSTON COUNTY.
1—Lewis E. Smith. 1—Robert Vallance.

MADISON COUNTY.
1—D. Gerry Wellington.
2—Robert Stewart.

MONROE COUNTY.
1—John M. Davis. 1—Daniel B. De Land.
2— 2—
3—Abner I. Wood. 3—James H. Warren.

MONTGOMERY COUNTY.
1—Angell Matthewson.

NIAGARA COUNTY.
1—Henry F. Cady.
2—Benjamin Farley.

ONEIDA COUNTY.
1—John French. 1—W. H. Chapman.
2—Anson B. Cady. 2—Oscar B. Gridley.
3— 3—
4—Ambrose Nicholson. 4—George J. Flint.

ONONDAGA COUNTY.
1—Augustus G. S. Allis. 1—John C. Munro.
2—Luke Ranney. 2—Axella F. Tracy.
3—Hiram Eaton. 3—Henry J. Morey.

ONTARIO COUNTY.
1—Henry Ray. 1—
2—Samuel H. Torrey. 2—Walter S. Hubbell.

ORANGE COUNTY.
1—George K. Smith. 1—W. C. H. Sherman.
2—George Wiggins. 2—John H. Reeves.

ORLEANS COUNTY.
1—Edmund L. Pitts. 1—George Mather.

OSWEGO COUNTY.
1—John A. Place. 1—L. A. Card.
2—James D. Lasher. 2—F. S. Low.
3—Alvin Richardson. 3—

OTSEGO COUNTY.
1—David W. Bates. 1—Myron J. Hubbard.
2—Henry R. Washburn. 2—Wm. C. Bentley.

PUTNAM COUNTY.

QUEENS COUNTY.
1—Edward H. Swann. 1—Francis Skillman.
2—Bernardus Hendrickson. 2—John P. Madden.

RENSSELAER COUNTY.
1— 1—
2—Jared A. Wells. 2—A. S. Pease.
3—Barent I. Van Hoesen. 3—Harris S. Howard.

RICHMOND COUNTY.
1—David Decker.

ROCKLAND COUNTY.
1—Thomas Lawrence.

ST. LAWRENCE COUNTY.
1—George M. Gleason. 1—Thomas J. Hazleton.
2—Julius M. Palmer. 2—William H. Sawyer.
3—Richmond Bicknell. 3—Moore H. Knapp.

SARATOGA COUNTY.
1—Truman G. Younglove. 1—Cornwall M. Moxon.
2—Allenbert Pond. 2—O. A. Russell.

SCHENECTADY COUNTY.
1—Charles G. Ellis. 1—Robert Furman.
Austin A. Yates, (Soldiers'.)

SCHOHARIE COUNTY.
1—Moses S. Wilcox. 1—William S. Clark.

SCHUYLER COUNTY.
1—George Clark. 1—

SENECA COUNTY.
1—James Flood.

STEUBEN COUNTY.
1—Absalom Hadden. 1—
2—Lyman Balcom. 2—Benj. F. Balcom.

SUFFOLK COUNTY.
1—William R. Post. 1—James M. Haleey.

SULLIVAN COUNTY.
1—Thomas Crary.

TIOGA COUNTY.
1—Oliver H. P. Kinney. 1—Chauncey L. Rich.

TOMPKINS COUNTY.
1—John H. Selkreg.

ULSTER COUNTY.
1— 1—William Lounsbery.
2— 2—Abraham E. Hasbrouck.
3— 3—Theodore Guigon.

WARREN COUNTY.
1—R. B. La Bau.

WASHINGTON COUNTY.
1—David Underwood. 1—Henry C. Gray.
2—Nathaniel Dailey. 2—George Northrup.

WAYNE COUNTY.
1—Dewitt Parshall. 1—
2—E. M. K. Glenn. 2—H. P. Underhill.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.
1— 1—Samuel J. Purdy.
2—David Dauns. 2—George J. Penfield.
3—D. W. Travers.

WYOMING COUNTY.
1—William Bristol. 1—Robert Sherman.

YATES COUNTY.
1—Charles S. Hoyt.
Oliver S. Williams, (Ind. Rep.)

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES.

Rutgers-street Church—Memorial Sermon on the Late Dr. Krebs.

Yesterday morning, at the Rutgers-street Church, Rev. Dr. WILLIAM B. SPRAGUE, of Albany, preached a memorial sermon on the death of Rev. Dr. JOHN M. KREBS, selecting as his text the first verse of the sixth chapter of Second Corinthians.

The reverend gentleman, in opening his discourse, called attention to the chief attributes essential to a preacher to enable him to achieve success in his calling. In men of commanding eloquence, keen discernment, profound thought, far-reaching vision and sound convictions, he recognized the leaders of the House of Israel. Added to the moral qualities, there must also be a spirit of zeal to practically accomplish the ministerial work of saving souls. Earnest piety was one of the sources of ministerial efficiency. Another element was love of Christ, and yet another, the love of doing good for its own sake. Let these principles and sentiments become fixed in the preacher's inmost heart and he cannot but wield a controlling influence in his office of ministering to the spiritual welfare of the people. The issues of this efficiency were to be traced in the purification and enlargement of the Church—and more especially the Church with which the individual concerned was particularly connected. His influence would spread, like the healthful breezes of Spring, over the whole Church, and, by his counsels and prayers his spiritual power would extend far beyond his range of vision or personal knowledge. By these principles it was proposed to illustrate the character of their late pastor, who was favored with high intellectual and religious endowments. His mind was one of spiritual simplicity, his judgment sound, his tastes accurate, and memory retentive, and his moral being was in harmony with his intellectual. In all his intercourse he was free from guile, and his earnest and energetic nature, sanctified by religion, formed one of his noblest characteristics. Cheerful in his intercourse with his friends, he did not allow his social proclivities to interfere with his serious duties. When led into the ministry he not only had the advantage of a Christian education, but he was placed in circumstances of much secular responsibility, which helped develop the aptitude for business for which he was remarkable. He had made arrangements for taking a regular course of studies for the priesthood, but at length was induced to take the pastoral charge of the Rutgers-street Church. Although his success was doubted by some, he steadily pursued his duties, and soon found himself in the midst of a large and influential congregation, ready to coöperate with him in his labors. He also associated himself with public institutions for carrying forward the great interests of humanity. His religion had its foundation in a knowledge of God's Word, and this knowledge became with him the very breath of life. The Christian graces sprung up in faithful harmony, in response to the spiritual inspirations from above and the ministerial, from below. It was hardly possible that he should fail of being an efficient preacher. Though not specially attractive to the multitude, his preaching was so clear that the youngest intellect comprehended its meaning. It was evangelical, bold and earnest, and his extemporaneous efforts at weekly meetings were singularly effective. The preacher closed his discourse with a solemn appeal to his hearers to labor faithfully and zealously in the cause of Christ.

The One Hundred and First Anniversary of the John-street M. E. Church.

Yesterday the one hundred and first anniversary of the John-street M. E. Church was celebrated. A very large congregation was present at both morning and evening services.

At 9 o'clock A.M., the sacrament was administered to a large number of communicants. At 10:30 o'clock the usual morning services commenced. A brief address was made by the pastor of the church, who announced the order of exercises for the day. He welcomed those present, and referred to the celebration of the former anniversaries and the efforts made by his predecessors to build up the Church and perfect its organization. This, he said, was the one hundred and first anniversary of the organization of the Church, and the ninety-ninth of the laying of the corner-stone of the present edifice.

Bishop JANES then delivered a sermon, taking as his text part of the 30th verse of the 11th chapter of Proverbs—"For they are wise who save souls." The Bishop spoke of the conflict which is raging between sin and the Saviour, and referred to the influences by which souls are lost, the principal being the innate wickedness of the heart, ignorance of God, and the habits and customs of society. The first would be overcome only by prayer, by a determination to live a good life and by fleeing from evil influences. The second cause, ignorance of God, is indeed, he said, productive of the most atrocious acts of evil. The third cause—the habits and customs of society—was a most powerful one in drawing souls down to the bottomless pit. Among these evil habits is the one of taking stimulants. This, he said would continue to be an all-powerful cause so long as wine is used in our houses, and among our families. He hoped that the time is not far distant when wine, the most insidious of all intoxicating drinks, because used for sacramental and medicinal purposes, will be banished from every man's house. Then, indeed, the temperance cause will flourish. Among the principal means of overcoming the influences by which souls are lost are, he said, the Church and individual efforts. The Church, indeed, is made up of individual efforts, and these must never be relaxed. Those who are falling away from Christ must be watched, followed and reasoned with individually. Much might be done in this way, if done in a kind and judicious manner. The Bishop then spoke of the labors of former pastors of the church—SMITH, MORRILL, JAMES and others. This church had, he said, been peculiarly blessed in its pastors, who had been earnest and faithful workers in the cause of Christ, and it ought to stand firm as a rock, and be a refuge for those who needed its help.

At 2 P. M. a reunion of the former pastors and members of the church took place, at which brief addresses were made by Rev. Mr. MORRILL, Rev. Mr. PUTNEY, Rev. Mr. DEEMS, Rev. Mr. JAMES and Gen. FISK. In the evening Rev. D. W. BARTINE, of Trenton, N. J., preached.

It was announced that a meeting will be held at Cooper Institute on Tuesday evening next of the friends of the Excise Law, at which addresses may be expected from Rev. NEWMAN HALL and other eminent speakers. The members of the church were invited to be present on the occasion.

Sermon by Rev. Newman Hall.

Rev. NEWMAN HALL, of London, preached yesterday afternoon, at the Collegiate Church, Fifth-avenue. The church was densely crowded. The reverend gentleman delivered an eloquent discourse, taking for his text First Corinthians, chapter iii, verses 16 and 17:

"Know ye not that ye are the temple of God and that the spirit of God dwelleth in you?

If any man defile the temple of God, himself shall God destroy, for the temple of God is holy, which temple ye are."

The preacher spoke of the sacred character of the temple among the people to whom the language of the text was addressed, how revered it was by them and how all that was impure was refused entrance therein. Hence its use as a figure for the human soul. Christ came among men to rebuild that temple. He offered himself, its chief corner-stone; he consecrated it with his tears, his agonies and by his final sacrifice. It was defiled but he had purified it; even the vile had become vessels of purity in the ministry of God. The altar is set up, the sacrifice is again offered, the air is fragrant with incense, the temple is filled with thanksgivings, for Christ is present in the holy place. The preacher concluded his sermon with an earnest invocation to all Christians to guard their souls against defilement.

In the evening Mr. HALL preached in the Tabernacle, Thirty-fourth-street.

Metropolitan Sins—A Discourse by Rev. Dr. Striker.

Rev. Dr. PETER STRIKER delivered a discourse to his congregation last evening at the Thirty-fourth-street Reformed Dutch Church, on "Sabbath Desecration and Other New-York Sins," taking his text from the 13th verse of the 9th chapter of I. Kings—"And he called them the land of Cabul." The speaker referred in opening his discourse to the fact that King Solomon gave HIRAM, King of Tyre, twenty cities as a recognition for the services rendered by the latter in furnishing material for the temple, and that HIRAM was displeased with these cities, "calling them the land of Cabul," or, in other words, dirty and unclean cities. Drawing a parallel from this rendering of the text, Dr. STRIKER spoke of several dirty cities in the world, mentioning London and Paris in the Old World, and New-Orleans, Baltimore, Philadelphia and New-York in the New. Coming to our own metropolis, the speaker alluded to the physical unhealthiness of the City, the terribly dirty and unhealthy condition of the tenement houses and their surroundings, at the same time praising the Board of Health for its efforts to abate these evils and cleanse the City from filth of all kinds, the soap-boiling establishments and all other kindred nuisances. When the City became purified in a physical sense a great improvement would be observable in godliness among the people. He did not intend to allude to any individual sins, but to certain municipal crimes, and in doing so Dr. STRIKER specified emigrant swindling, stating that the runners were in league with those high in authority in the City Government. He also mentioned gambling as alarmingly prevalent, so much so that even at that moment the votaries of the gaming-table could be found plying their avocation despite the fact that the churches were open and the Sabbath not yet ended. There are six hundred billiard-tables licensed in this City for the purpose of petty gambling, where money was lost and won. In touching upon the social evil the speaker made no apology for alluding to the subject, because it was one of the leading sins of New-York. None of those present, had, perhaps, any idea of its extent. So wide had the evil spread that it existed in the Fifth-avenue, and even beside churches you could not be sure it was not your next-door neighbor. He severely condemned the State Legislature for proposing to license houses of shame, and said they might as well license persons to steal, to swear, or to murder. Prostitution ought to be suppressed as much as possible. The next great sin observable in New-York was that of intemperance and the desecration of the Sabbath. The speaker alluded to the Excise Law, and the efforts made to defeat and annul it by certain political judges. The benefits of the Sunday Law were already observable, as fewer arrests were made by the Police, and the streets were freer from the presence of brawlers; yet intemperance and the desecration of the Sabbath were on the increase instead of decreasing. He knew that these were political themes, but claimed that they were the ethics of politics and allowable in the pulpit. He wanted to see laws enacted to stop all Sunday traffic, and quoted the laws of Delaware, which prohibit the sale of confectionery, fruit and newspapers, dwelling upon the latter fact to some extent, and arguing the necessity for some restrictions upon the secular Press. He wanted the Sunday newspapers suppressed, in order that the people could not desecrate their households on the Lord's holy day. If all these evils were checked, New-York would no longer be the land of Cabul. The discourse was listened to by a large and attentive assemblage.

THE EXCISE LAW.

Sermon by Rev. J. B. Dunn.

The Central Presbyterian Church, Fiftieth-street, near Broadway, was crowded last evening, upon the occasion of a sermon by the pastor, Rev. J. B. DUNN, the subject of which was "The Excise Law and the Brewers' Convention." After reading the words of the text (Isaiah viii., 13 14) and explaining them, the reverend gentleman quoted the resolutions adopted at the recent convention of brewers in this City, and then proceeded to say:

The principal grounds on which this Convention based its opposition to the Excise Law are the restrictions it places upon the manufacture and sale of what they assert are articles of nutritious and wholesome diet; its tendency to increase instead of diminish the evils of intemperance; its invasion of private rights, and interference with the social and religious customs of the people in its Sunday prohibitory clause. The resolutions cover all that is embraced in the fierce opposition waged against the Excise Law. That law is now in danger, and with it the cause of temperance and the Christian Sabbath in this City. Political partisans, as a part of their platform, call for its repeal. The lovers of lager-beer among the Germans make the most of this in the present political campaign. Behind the lager interest is the more dangerous rum-power, which makes use of the former for its selfish ends, well knowing that if lager succeeds rum will reign supreme. Thus, temperance and the Sabbath are to be crucified between two thieves, rum and lager. Passing over at this time all that they say about the dietetic and nutricious qualities of their liquors, and the tendency of all legislative enactments to increase rather than diminish the evils of intemperance, we proceed to consider their objections to the Excise Law because of its Sunday clause. What is that clause? Simply that during the Lord's day the liquor traffic shall cease. 1. This they say is an invasion of their rights! The rumsellers' rights invaded! Who has been the invader? Has not his work cost the country $500,000,000 yearly, besides loss of character, loss of souls, and the loss of 60,000 lives? Invade his rights! Has he not sent yearly to prison 100,000 men and women; to the poor-house, 200,000 children; committed 300 murders, led 400 to commit suicide, and thrown upon charity 200,000 orphans? Invade his rights! The rumseller has feasted upon the wreck of fortunes. He has preyed upon the life-blood of the nation. He has clutched and pocketed "the price of souls." He has moved on amid the groans of bodies slain and the wail of spirits damned. Oh! what an invasion upon us. The slaughter of Cold Harbor and Chancellorsville is a jest to it, and now, when we would protect our Sabbaths from his ravages he cries, you are invading my rights. 2. But this Sabbath law they say interferes with social and religious liberty. It is not so: It simply prohibits the public traffic in liquor and beer on Sundays. Beyond this it neither restrains nor interferes with the conduct of any one, provided the people are undisturbed in their enjoyment of a day of quiet rest. 3. But, says our lager-beer German citizens, it interferes with our national social customs. It does; what then? Bull-baiting and cock-fighting are national customs of Spain, recognized by her laws and patronized by her court, nobility and people. Shall they, hence, be foisted on this land? The sports of the ring are common in England; our laws reprobate and punish them. The carnival is an Italian custom; would it be tolerated here? Polygamy is a Turkish custom; the laws of every American State make it a crime. Will any one claim that the right of emigration involves that of importation of the very vices which have been the cause of popular degeneracy and despotic rule abroad—nay, which have compelled impoverished and oppressed millions to seek a land where a sterner morality has rendered a free Government possible? Emigrants from all lands are welcomed, with but the slightest probation, to the enjoyment of equal rights and privileges in the magnificent patrimony secured to us by the virtue and heroism of our fathers. They can acquire property, go to the ballot-box at every election, attain any office for which they aspire, and are deemed worthy and exert all their influence in the control of public affairs. They may worship as they please, where they please, or not at all, if so inclined. There is not a burden of a hair laid on foreign shoulders beyond that on the shoulder of every American. What more can be asked? In this country the ballot, freedom of the Press, traveling without passports are "national customs." Can an American abroad vote when he pleases, publish what he pleases, and go where he pleases? No; because he has voluntary placed himself under Governments, institutions and customs different from those of his native land. 4. Among us there is no one custom more fixed and distinctive than the almost universal regard for the Sabbath. The most industrious people in the world—perhaps the most avaricious—by common consent suspend their wordly toil, and millions of them resort to the temples of religion, and their children to the Sunday-school. It has been so from the settlement of the country and the existence of our Union. One of the principal reasons assigned by JOHN ROBINSON, the pastor of the Pilgrim Fathers, for his little flock resolving to quit Holland, their adopted country—whither they had fled ten years before from England—for America, was "that they could not bring the Dutch to observe the Lord's day as a Sabbath." One of the chief cares of these Pilgrim Fathers on their arrival here was the observance of the sacred rest. In the earliest records of the Dutch colonists in New-York there are decrees of the most stringent character, intended to guard the infant community against the demoralizing tendencies of Sabbath profanations. There are still earlier records of attention on the part of the English settlers to this subject. Whether they established themselves in New-Plymouth, Salem or Cambridge, they alike felt the sanctification of the Lord's day to be an all-important matter. Seeing, then, that this sentiment of reverence for the Sabbath is recognized in every State of the Union, and on our statute books, laws embodying this same sentiment have even had a place, the question is not whether these convictions are well or ill founded; not whether the Sabbath is or is not a Divine institution, but whether the Sabbath, thus entrenched in the affections, usages and laws of the American people, shall not be respected by our foreign emigrant population. The Excise Law is in perfect harmony with the spirit and letter of New-York legislation, restraining the liquor traffic on Sunday, and has been pronounced constitutional in all its provisions by the highest judicial tribunals of the State. A City ordinance passed under the administration of FERNANDO WOOD in 1855, and signed by him as Mayor, expressly forbids, under certain penalties, the sale of liquor, wine, ale and lager beer on Sundays. Why should the Sabbath laws not be enforced against the liquor traffic? Our mechanics pause in their work on that day; vast manufacturing establishments are closed and quiet, and even our schools, our Courts and our legislative bodies, bowing to the majesty of law, close their doors and adjourn over, so as to leave this day unbroken. Now, I would like to inquire what there is so much more precious, or pressing, or peculiar, in the liquor traffic, than in these other kinds of honest business, that it cannot stop as well as they? Who is it that has constituted the whisky sellers a sort of titled nobility among us, who are not to be subject to such laws as we poor plebeians patiently obey? Must our ships lie in their berths, and our factories cease their productions, and our tens of thousands of shops for the sale of books, provisions, &c., suspend their business one day of the week, and the stores, cellars and saloons where liquors and lager are dispensed monopolise the trade of fifty-two days in the year? Was it "for man," as an animal and a beer-drinker, that "the Sabbath was made?" Was it in the interest of brewers and lager-beer dealers that the laws of the Republic caused the wheels of commerce to cease running, and all branches of human industry to suspend their activities one-seventh part of each week? It is an instructive fact in our municipal history that down to the period of the Repeal, in 1834, of the ordinances for the protection of the Sabbath, and those prohibiting the sale of spirituous liquors on that day, no necessity existed for a Sunday Police. The City governed itself on the Lord's Day so long as Sunday dram-shops were closed; but soon after the demoralizing influence of the Sunday liquor traffic was thus extended, crime and disorder began to increase, until, in 1839, it became necessary to pass an ordinance authorizing the appointment of Sunday officers. Are the people prepared for a virtual abandonment of the Sabbath and the time-honored laws that have tended to its sanctity and perpetuity? Need I remind you of what shall be the condition of things should the law be repealed? Pastor of one these City churches for several years, I know whereof I speak when I say that the repeal of that Sabbath clause would be the greatest crime that could befall the community. You are all familiar with the figures which have from time to time been published, showing the large abatement in the number of arrests for crime and disorderly conduct following the enforcement of this act, but no amount of mere figures can convey an adequate idea of the unblushing iniquity that everywhere met the eye before the enactment of this law. Shall we have a return of this debasing and soul-murdering process? Repeal this Sabbath clause, and then our Sabbath, bereft of its holy character, shall be a day devoted to drink, turbulence, rowdyism and crime. Friends of the Sabbath, of peace and good order, shall the vile abominations of the Sabbath traffic be again repeated? Shall ten thousand drinking haunts be permitted every Sabbath, in full blast, to pour out their continuous stream of pollution and death, alluring our youth to habits of dissipation and debauchery—winning our manhood, with siren tongue and every blandishment, from the house of prayer, and from the sacred and neglected duties and happiness of home? Shall these things be? Is there not virtue and religion and patriotism enough among us to check a return of the tide of desolation?

Sermon by Rev. J. W. Horne.

Last evening Rev. J. W. HORNE delivered an able discourse, at the Willett-street M. E. Church, on the subject of the observance of the Christian Sabbath, especially in relation to the present Excise Law.

After referring to numerous passages of Scripture to prove that the Sabbath is a divine institution, the preacher read portions of articles from secular newspapers, in which the writers favored the abolition of Christian Sabbath observances, in order, as they say, to meet the demand for equal rights for all. All this was in opposition to the laws of God. The Sabbath was a moral institution, and he held it up on the ground that its observance restrains the passion and appetite for carnal and sensual indulgences. He next called attention to the fact that the Sabbath was a day consecrated to physical rest. It was older than morality, the Church, the organized ministry, and the preaching of the Gospel, and was coeval with the creation. It could be traced back over all ages of Christian, Jewish and Patriarchal dispensations. It was a world-wide institution, and should be reverenced by us. Our Lord said the Sabbath was made for man, and not man for the Sabbath; not for Jewish men only, but for Adamite man, that he might enjoy rest for his body, spirit and soul. The preacher next alluded to the Jewish captivity of seventy years, which followed the refusal of that nation to observe the Sabbath in a holy manner. All interior animals required rest, and it has been shown that the noble animal, the horse, will do more work and live longer if allowed to rest one day out of the seven. Man was so constructed that unless he have a proper amount of rest he will be brought to a premature grave. The reverend gentleman then read statistics to show the benefits derived from working only six days in the week, and the disadvantage and losses which attended working seven days. It was not giving a man rest to take him from his home on the Sabbath and force him into drinking saloons, wrest from him his hard-earned money, make him drunk and then send him back to his family to curse and quarrel. It was rest to let him stay at home with his family, keep his hard earnings, go to the house of God, or, if he chose, remain at home and sleep. He would say, show him a family that did not observe the Sabbath and he would point out a family that has no family altar, that does not read the Bible, and that is without unity, order and love of harmony, while, on the other hand, the family that observes the Sabbath presents some Christian qualities. The countries in which the Sabbath was observed and woman was made a partner of man's joys and sorrows were not Spain, Germany, Turkey, China or India, but England and the United States of America. The palmiest days of Israel were in the reigns of David and Solomon, and Great Britain had her palmiest days when the Christian Sabbath was most fully recognized. Those were the days when BURKE poured forth his great eloquence, and SHERIDAN thrilled the House of Commons, and the immortal MILTON wrote his *Paradise Lost* and *Paradise Regained*. The Sabbath is not only a divine but a civil institution, and was so recognized in this country. It was said by foreigners that the Sunday law interfered with national customs. He would say that the observance of the Sabbath was an American national custom. He did not approve of their introducing into this country the objectionable customs of foreign lands. What would foreign nations say if Americans should go among them and insist upon our national customs—for instance, the freedom of the ballot and the Press? Those who came from foreign shores were welcome among us, and welcome to enjoy the liberties our country afforded; but when nine-tenths of the people of the country desired to have Sabbath observance, that observance would not be set aside to please the few foreigners who thought otherwise. The preacher then defined the terms of the Excise Law, and read extracts from official reports to show that drunkenness and crime in the City had been greatly diminished since its enforcement. He closed his discourse by urging his hearers to stand firmly by the Sabbath laws, also the Excise Law.

Sermon on "Rum," by Rev. G. C. Esray.

Rev. G. C. ESRAY delivered a discourse on the subject of "Rum" last evening, at the Fifty-third-street M. E. Church, near Eighth-avenue, to a very large audience. The speaker expatiated eloquently upon this topic, urging that the sale of intoxicating liquors should be prohibited. 1. Because they ruin strong and useful men, physically. 2. They complicate and increase the laws and the legal machinery, and produce a vast deal of crime. 3. They bring immeasurable misery upon the families of our land. The Christian Sabbath and the Excise Law are in danger, and at the approaching election these important issues should be fully met. The sermon was an elaborate argument, and made a profound impression upon the audience.

Sermon by Rev. F. Brown.

The services at the Forsyth-street M. E. Church, yesterday, were exceedingly interesting, having reference specially to the subject of "Sabbath Observance and the Excise Law." In the morning a sermon was preached by the Pastor, Rev. F. BROWN. He based his remarks upon the words "Let us Watch and be Sober." 1st Ep. to Thess.; 5 ch. 6 ver.; and dealt mainly with the objections commonly urged by liquor-dealers and others against the enforcement of the Metropolitan Excise Law, including the Sunday clause. In the afternoon a public temperance meeting was held in the main audience-room, and addresses were made by Rev. S. D. BROWN, of Bedford-street Church, Dr. J. E. SNODGRASS and others. These meetings have been successful, and their good results have interested other churches in the same special work.

Sermon by Rev. Mr. Boole.

The Excise Law was last night the subject of Rev. Mr. BOOLE's discourse at the South Second-street M. E. Church. Mr. BOOLE vehemently denounces those who seek the repeal of the law, and characterized them as blacklegs, wife-beaters, manufacturers of poisonous whisky, infidel Germans, and men from the land of Father MATHEW who ignored his teachings and everything that is decent, and sought only to get into every office in the land. There was an extremely large congregation present.

Fatal Accident in the Harbor—Three Men Drowned by the Sinking of a Sloop.

About two o'clock yesterday morning, the steamship *Leo* of the Savannah line ran into the sloop *David Sands*, while off Governor's Island, and the latter vessel was instantly sunk. She was loaded with bricks. The steamer struck the sloop just abaft the forward hatch, and crushed in her side. She is now lying in eleven fathoms of water. The crew of the sloop, consisting of Capt. WM. COLEMAN, his brother, JAMES HAZZARD, (part owner,) SAMUEL B. GOODMAN and THOMAS CHARITY, (colored,) were all thrown in the water. Several small boats came to their assistance. Capt. COLEMAN and his brother were, however, the only persons saved. HAZZARD and CHARITY resided at Poughkeepsie, and GOODMAN at Newburgh. All three were married and leave families unprovided for. The cause of the collision is unknown at present, but it is supposed that the sloop's light—if she carried one—was not seen by the pilot of the steamer in time to avoid the accident. None of the bodies of the drowned men were recovered. The sloop was on her way to Red Hook Point at the time.

STATEMENT OF THE CAPTAIN OF THE LEO.

As the steamship *Leo* was coming into the East River at 2 o'clock this morning (Sunday,) she collided with the sloop *David Sands*, of Fishkill, Capt. COLEMAN. The sloop was sunk, and three of her crew were drowned, the Captain and his brother being saved by the *Leo's* boat. Two others jumped into the sloop's boat, but did not cast off the painter and went down with the sloop. One man jumped overboard and was drowned. The cause of the collision was on account of the sloop neglecting her side lights. At the time of the collision the steamer's engines were stopped and reversed. Capt. DEARBORN hailed the sloop and told her to keep off; if she had done so it would have prevented the collision.

Attempts to Murder Police Officers.

Yesterday afternoon MARTIN MULLIGAN, a laborer, residing in Bridge-street, Brooklyn, while under the influence of liquor, commenced to create a disturbance on the sidewalk in front of his residence. One of the officers of the Forty-second Precinct attempted to arrest him, when the fellow ran into the house and armed himself with a large carving-knife, with which he attempted to stab the officer. The latter knocked the knife out of his hands with his club and then took him into custody.

Officer METCALF, of the Forty-third Precinct, while on patrol yesterday in Baltic-street, Brooklyn, arrested a notorious courtesan named ROSA FITZGERALD on a charge of intoxication. While he was taking her to the station-house she managed to get from her pocket a clasp-knife, with a blade some four inches long, which she opened with the apparent intention of stabbing the officer. The latter, however, disarmed her in time to prevent her from doing any mischief.

POLICE COURTS.

THE TOMBS—HOGAN, JUSTICE.

HIGHWAY ROBBERY.

As FRANK O'BRIEN, a fireman employed on board the ocean steamship *Atlantic*, now lying at Pier No. 46 North River, was passing through West-street, near Washington, on Saturday evening, he met PATRICK HANLEY, who invited him into a dram-shop to take a drink. After imbibing, HANLEY volunteered to see O'BRIEN to his ship, and while on the way knocked him down, subsequently robbing him of a small sum of money. Officer EDWARDS, of the Fifth Precinct, arrested the assailant, who attempted to escape, and threw the stolen money away in his flight. When arraigned before the magistrate, HANLEY was fully committed for trial. He is a seaman.

EXCISE.

JOHN D. SCHLATER, of No. 160 Greenwich-street, was yesterday arrested and arraigned before the magistrate, on a charge of violating the Excise Law. He was required to furnish bail in the sum of $100 to answer at the General Sessions.

NO COMPROMISE.

Officer KNOWLES arrested JOHN JOSEPH yesterday on a charge of larceny made by Mrs. NANCY ISRAELS, of No. 174 Suffolk-street, from whom he had stolen her husband's coat. JOHN confessed his guilt and endeavored to escape punishment by offering to return the property. Mrs. ISRAELS declined to give her consent to this, and when the prisoner was arraigned before the Court he was held for trial.

A WATCH STOLEN.

ANN TAYLOR was arraigned in this Court yesterday on a charge of stealing a silver watch from PATRICK MELTON, of No. 135 Crosby-street. The details of this case presented the usual features of a foolish man and a designing woman meeting in the street. ANN was held for trial.

LARCENY ON A STEAMER.

GEORGE BRAYTON, of Middleborough, Mass., arrived in this City on Saturday evening from Bristol, on board a Sound steamer. While on board his stateroom was entered and robbed of a carpet sack, containing clothing and samples of goods and an overcoat valued at $150. When the fact was ascertained ADOLPH E. W. JOHNSON, aged 16 years, was found loitering about the boat, and finally confessed his having stolen the property. He said he had thrown the carpet-bag overboard and produced the overcoat from its hiding place. The boy was given into the custody of Officer JACKSON, of the Twenty-sixth Precinct, and arraigned before the magistrate, who locked him up for trial.

JEFFERSON MARKET—LEDWITH, JUSTICE.

EXCISE CASES.

Officer HENDERSON, of the Eighth Precinct, saw EMILE A. KLIEBE, of No. 130 Prince-street, open his saloon door after midnight and let a man out. He entered the place and found three men drinking at the bar.

Officer WOLFE, of the Sixteenth Precinct, found LAWRENCE BROWN's saloon door open, at No. 121 Eighth-avenue, about 1 o'clock A. M., and on going in with a man the latter obtained a glass of beer. Both prisoners were held for trial.

Meteorological Observations at the Central Park.

Height of ground above the sea, 57 feet; height of instruments above the ground, 21 feet; height of instruments above the sea, 78 feet. Abstract of recorded observations for the week ending Saturday, Oct. 26, 1867:

Day and Date, 1867.	BAROMETER. Observed Heights. 7 A. M.	2 P. M.	9 P. M.	Day Mean.
Sunday, Oct. 20	30.240	30.271	30.343	30.285
Monday, Oct. 21	30.343	30.300	30.291	30.311
Tuesday, Oct. 22	30.170	30.070	30.100	30.113
Wednesday, Oct. 23	30.234	30.282	30.432	30.316
Thursday, Oct. 24	30.512	30.492	30.500	30.501
Friday, Oct. 25	30.511	30.471	30.450	30.477
Saturday, Oct. 26	30.420	30.352	30.350	30.374
Week mean				30.340
Maximum at 7 A. M. of Oct. 24				30.512
Minimum at 2 P. M. of Oct. 22				30.070
Difference, or Range				0.442

Day and Date, 1867.	THERMOMETER. Fahrenheit, in shaded open air. 7 A. M.	2 P. M.	9 P. M.	Day Mean.
Sunday, Oct. 20	60.00	67.04	61.00	62.80
Monday, Oct. 21	54.00	57.03	58.00	56.43
Tuesday, Oct. 22	57.05	64.00	54.04	58.63
Wednesday, Oct. 23	45.03	53.08	45.00	47.87
Thursday, Oct. 24	38.08	49.06	46.03	44.90
Friday, Oct. 25	40.02	54.02	50.01	48.17
Saturday, Oct. 26	40.08	56.08	50.00	49.20
Week mean				52.57
Maximum at 1 P. M. of Oct. 20				68.30
Minimum at 6 A. M. of Oct. 24				37.80
Difference, or Range				30.50

Date.	WIND. 7 A. M. Course	2 P. M. Course	9 P. M. Course	Distance traveled in 24 hours, ending at 9 P. M. (Miles.)	Mean distance per hour (Miles.)
Oct. 20	S. E.	E.	E. S. E.	67.70	2.737
Oct. 21	N. E.	N. E. E.	E. N. E.	107.60	4.483
Oct. 22	E. N. E.	W. S. W.	N. W.	37.35	1.556
Oct. 23	N.	N.	N. E.	237.85	9.908
Oct. 24	N. N. E.	E. S. E.	N. E.	131.70	5.487
Oct. 25	N.	W.	S. W.	40.20	1.675
Oct. 26	S. W. W.	W.	W.	89.35	3.720
Total distance				709.75	

Day and Date, 1867.	CLOUDS. 7 A. M.	2 P. M.	9 P. M.	Day Mean.
Sunday, Oct. 20	10.	10.	3.	7.66
Monday, Oct. 21	10.	10.	10.	10.00
Tuesday, Oct. 22	10.	10.	10.	10.00
Wednes'y, Oct. 23	8.	0.	0.	2.66
Thursday, Oct. 24	0.	0.	0.	0.00
Friday, Oct. 25	0.	4.	0.	1.33
Saturday, Oct. 26	0.	1.	0.	0.33

Remarks.—Rain on 22d and 23d; duration of actual raining, 5 hours and 29 minutes; depth fallen, 0.15 inch. Polar lights on 24th very weak. Wind storm, on 22d and 23d, from north, accompanied with moderate rain; commenced at 7 P. M. of 22d, and ended at about 7 A. M. of 23d; greatest velocity, 57.43 miles per hour.

Markets by Telegraph.

OSWEGO, Saturday, Oct. 25.

FLOUR more active and market steady; sales 2,700 bbls. at $10 50 for No. 1 Spring; $13 for Red Winter; $13 75 for White; $14 50 for Double Extra. WHEAT—Market better with a good demand; sales 9,500 bushels No. 2 Chicago Spring at $1 08@$1 10, and 6,000 bushels No. 1 Milwaukee Club at $2 20. CORN scarce and quiet. BARLEY held at $1 36@$1 40 for Canadian without buyers. RYE in demand; sales 4,300 bushels Canadian at $1 44, in bond, and 8,000 bushels Canadian in bond, to arrive, on private terms. PEAS dull; sales 4,700 bushels ordinary Canadian at $1 26, and 1,200 bushels Canadian at $1 27, in bond. MILLFEED in good demand; Shorts, $32; Shipstuffs, $32; Middlings, $42 ℞ ton. CANAL FREIGHTS steady; to New-York—Wheat, 16c.; Corn, 14c.; Oats, 16c.; Barley, 13½c.; Rye, 15c.; Lumber, $4 50 to the Hudson. RAILROAD FREIGHTS—Flour, to Boston, 80c.; to Albany, 60c.; to New-York, by rail and river, 70c. LAKE IMPORTS—92,600 bushels Wheat, 11,400 bushels Corn, 24,700 bushels Oats, 20,000 bushels Barley, 5,000 bushels Rye, 8,500 bushels Peas, and 301,000 feet Lumber.

BUFFALO, Saturday, Oct. 26.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, 48,900 bushels; Corn, 33,000 bushels; Oats, 22,000 bushels; Rye, 15,000 bushels; Barley, 2,000 bushels; Flour, 17,000 bbls. SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 110,000 bushels; Corn, 23,000 bushels; Oats, 116,000 bushels; Rye, 20,000 bushels. FREIGHTS firm; 23c. on Wheat, 20c.@21c., on Corn, 13c. on Oats, to New-York. FLOUR dull, small sales; $10 50 for prime Spring, $12 25@$12 60 for Amber, $13 50@$14 for White Western. WHEAT quiet and higher; sales 20,000 bush. No. 1 Milwaukee Club, at $2 10; No. 2 Chicago, nominal at $2 05; CORN dull and nominally higher; asking $1 23 without buyers. OATS better, and in fair request; sales 60,000 bushels Western on the spot and to arrive, at 68c. RYE lower; sales 3,000 bushels No. 1 Western at $1 45. BARLEY quiet; sales 300 bushels Canada, at $1 22½. PEAS—Buyers offer $1 22; held at $1 25 for Canadian. MESS PORK heavy at $22 50. LARD nominally unchanged. HIGHWINES entirely nominal; sales at retail only.

CINCINNATI, Saturday, Oct. 26.

FLOUR firmer and higher; Family $11 75@$12; Fancy $12 25@$13; but little was done; No. 1, Red Winter $2 63@$2 65; No. 1, Spring $2 16@$2 18. OATS firm at 70c. for No. 1. RYE firm at $1 47. BARLEY in good demand at $1 30@$1 40 for Spring; $1 55@$1 65 for Fall. TOBACCO is in demand at full rates. COTTON firm and buoyant: Middling 18c., higher was asked. WHISKY unchanged, in bond, held at 34c.; free in good demand. MESS PORK held at $20 50 firmly; sales at $20: there were more buyers than sellers. BACON unchanged; there was a limited jobbing demand at 13½c.@14c. for Shoulders: 17⅝c.@18c. for Clear Sides; exports of the week 500 hhds. and 200 tierces. LARD in demand at 12½c.; but little was offered at this. HOGS firm and in light supply at $6@$7: a few were offered for Winter delivery at $9@$10 asked, net.

ST. LOUIS, Saturday, Oct. 26.

TOBACCO steady but unchanged. COTTON in good demand; Middling, 17c. FLOUR—There is a better feeling in the market, but there was only a small business done; prices are unchanged. WHEAT firmer for choice Fall; Winter Red, $2 67@$2 70; Fall Red, $2 50@$2 60; Spring advanced 10c.; sales at $1 85@$2. CORN firmer; Mixed, $1 10; White, $1 11@$1 12. OATS firmer at 64c.@66c. BARLEY firm at $1 30@$1 92 for Choice. RYE steady at $1 40@$1 42½. PORK dull and lower at $21 75. BACON lower; Shoulders, 13⅝c.; Clear Sides, 17½c. LARD—Prime kettle, in tierces, was offered at 12½c. RECEIPTS—4,500 bbls. Flour, 6,000 sacks Wheat, 2,000 sacks Oats.

CHICAGO, Saturday, Oct. 26.

FLOUR active and firm. WHEAT dull at $1 92 for No. 1 and $1 88 for No. 2. OATS active and advanced ¼c.@⅜c.; sales at 57c. RYE quiet at $1 32@$1 34½ for No. 1, and $1 30@$1 32 for No. 2. BARLEY advanced 1c.@2c. PROVISIONS dull. MESS PORK nominal at $22. LARD dull at 12½c. BEEF CATTLE dull at $4 25@$5 25 for first-class to packing steers. LIVE HOGS dull at $6@$6 45. RECEIPTS—12,000 bbls. Flour, 147,000 bushels Wheat, 42,000 bushels Corn, 75,000 bushels Oats. SHIPMENTS—95,000 bbls. Flour, 78,000 bushels Wheat, 183,000 bushels Corn, 100,000 bushels Oats. FREIGHTS steady and firm.

TOLEDO, Saturday, Oct. 26.

FLOUR quiet but firm. WHEAT advanced 5c.@6c.; sales of White Michigan at $2 82; Amber at $2 68@$2 69; No. 1 Spring at $2 11@$2 12½; sales of Amber for all the month at $2 68½. CORN quiet and advanced 1c.; sales of No. 2 Wabash at $1 13½@$1 14; Michigan at $1 13½; No. 1 White at $1 14. OATS firm and advanced 1c.; sales of No. 1 at 63c.@64c.; No. 2 at 62c.@63c. RYE steady; sales of No. 2 at $1 35. BARLEY quiet. LAKE FREIGHTS quiet. RECEIPTS—4,000 bbls. Flour, 6,000 bushels Wheat, 22,000 bushels Corn, 5,000 bushels Oats.

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, Oct. 26.

COTTON active; Low Middlings, 18c.; receipts, 897 bales; sales, 1,800 bales; exports, 324 bales. FLOUR buoyant and in active demand; Superfine, $10 25; Double Extra, $11 25@$11 75; Choice Extra, $13 50. CORN—The market is nearly bare; the stock remaining was held at $1 6[illegible]@$1 75. OATS—The stock is reduced and prices advanced 3c. PORK very dull at $24 25@$24 37½. BACON unchanged. LARD—Prime tierces, 14¼c. Gold, 142. Sterling Exchange 152½@156. New-York Sight Exchange, ⅛@¼ ℞ cent. premium.

CLEVELAND, Saturday, Oct. 26.

FLOUR quiet and in demand; Double Extra from Winter Red Wheat, $10 50@$11 50; from Amber, $12@$13 50. WHEAT firm and inactive; receipts light; No. 1 Winter Red, $2 65. CORN quiet but dull; No. 1 Mixed, $1 12. OATS less firm; No. 1 State, 68c.@69c. BARLEY dull at $1 30@$1 35 for No. 1, and $1 15@$1 25 for No. 2. PETROLEUM steady and quiet, but unchanged.

MILWAUKEE, Saturday, Oct. 26.

FLOUR firmer; City Double Extras, $10@$10 50; Country do., $9 25@$9 50; WHEAT weak at $1 95 for No. 1 and $1 86 for No. 2. OATS active at 60c. for No. 2. CORN firmer at $1 13. FREIGHTS dull—Wheat to Buffalo, 8c.@8½c. RECEIPTS—4,200 bbls. Flour, 112,000 bushels Wheat, 4,800 bushels Oats. SHIPMENTS—3,800 bbls. Flour, 100,000 bushels Wheat.

LOUISVILLE, Saturday, Oct. 26.

TOBACCO—Sales, 44 hhds. at $5@$17. WHEAT steady at $2 55. CORN dull; shelled, $1 05; new in the ear, 70c., in bulk. OATS, 70c., in bulk. FLOUR quiet; Superfine, $8 50. MESS PORK declined to $21. LARD dull at 13½c. BACON steady; Shoulders, 14¼c.; Clear Sides, 19½c.

MEMPHIS, Saturday, Oct. 26.

COTTON stiff at 17½c.@18c. CORN in good demand at $1 10 for old Shelled. HAY firm at $25@$28. OATS scarce at 75c.@76c. Superfine FLOUR $7 50@$8. PORK lower; Mess, $24 75. BACON—Shoulders, 15c.; Clear Sides quiet at 19c. LARD dull at 14c.@15c.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Saturday, Oct. 26.

COTTON in active demand and prices are firm; all offering was bought; sales 815 bales New-York Middlings at 19c. Receipts 2,205 bales.

MOBILE, Ala., Saturday, Oct. 26.

COTTON in active demand at full prices; sales 1,600 bales; receipts, 798 bales; Middlings, 17c.@17¼c.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Saturday, Oct. 26.

COTTON advanced 1c.; sales 778 bales Middlings at 17¼c. Receipts, 532 bales.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Saturday, Oct. 26.

SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE firm at 52c. RESIN quiet at $3 50 for No. 2. TAR firm at $2 70. COTTON advanced.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Saturday, Oct. 26.

COTTON active and firm; stock light; sales 400 bales Middlings at 18½c. Receipts 1,450 bales.

[Advertisement.]

Because a person has a bad cough, it should not be inferred that *Consumption* has set in, yet no one (with rare exceptions) can have Consumption without a cough, sooner or later. Where a predisposition to Pulmonary Diseases exists, a Cough, if left to itself, strains and racks the Lungs and wastes the general strength, and soon establishes an incurable complaint. In all cases, then, it is a safer plan to get rid of a *Cough, Cold or Hoarseness*, without delay, and for this purpose no remedy acts more promptly or surely, or with more benefit to the organs of the chest, than Dr. D. Jayne's Expectorant, an article scientifically compounded from carefully selected drugs, and which, on trial, will always be found worthy of its world-wide reputation. Sold everywhere.

[Advertisement.]

EXPOSITION UNIVERSELLE.

Prize medal awarded HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION SAFES at Paris. Also, at the WORLD'S FAIR, London, and WORLD'S FAIR, NEW-YORK. For sale only at No. 251 Broadway, corner Murray-st., New-York.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.

Allemannia	Oct. 12	Hamburg	New-York.
Atalanta	Oct. 12	London	New-York.
Malta	Oct. 12	Liverpool	New-York.
Hansa	Oct. 12	Bremen	New-York.
City of Paris	Oct. 16	Liverpool	New-York.
Caledonia	Oct. 16	Glasgow	New-York.
Virginia	Oct. 16	Liverpool	New-York.
Russia	Oct. 19	Liverpool	New-York.
Cimbria	Oct. 19	Hamburg	New-York.
Baltic	Oct. 19	Bremen	New-York.
Hermann	Oct. 19	Bremen	New-York.
Hecla	Oct. 22	Liverpool	New-York.
City of Antwerp	Oct. 23	Liverpool	New-York.
St. Laurent	Oct. 24	Havre	New-York.
Java	Oct. 26	Liverpool	Boston.

FOR EUROPE.

Persia	Oct. 30	New-York	Liverpool.
Aleppo	Oct. 30	New-York	Liverpool.
Union	Oct. 31	New-York	Bremen.
Ville de Paris	Nov. 2	New-York	Havre.
City of Paris	Nov. 2	New-York	Liverpool.
Virginia	Nov. 2	New-York	Liverpool.
Columbia	Nov. 2	New-York	Liverpool.
Atalanta	Nov. 2	New-York	London.
Allemania	Nov. 2	New-York	Hamburg.

FOR HAVANA, ASPINWALL, &C.

Eagle	Oct. 31	New-York	Havana.
Arizona	Nov. 1	New-York	Aspinwall.
San Francisco	Nov. 1	New-York	S. Fran'co.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

East Mails close at	5 A. M., 1:30, 2:20 and 6 P. M.
Western Mails	5 A. M., 3:30, 4:30, 6:30 and 4:15 P. M.
Long Island	5 A. M. and 2:30 P. M.
Newport and Fall River	3 P. M.
New-York Central Railroad	5 P. M.
North Mails	5 A. M. and 4 P. M.
North Mail, Way	5 A. M. and 2 P. M.
South Mail at	5 A. M., and 4:30 P. M.

Passengers Arrived.

OCT. 27.—*In steamship France, from Liverpool*—Mrs. and Miss C. Marriott, Mrs. Godfrey, 2 children and servant, Mr. and Mrs. Black, Mr. and Mrs. Houghton and family, Mr. and Mrs. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Bernaird, Mrs. Wall and 3 children, George Powell, Mr. McCully, Mr. and Mrs. Tehear, Mr. and Mrs. Krieger and infant, N. Reny, J. Whale, G. H. Easton, N. Flagg, W. P. Adams, C. K. Clarke, C. Wiseman, S. Whitfield, Mr. Brown, Miss Cordier, Miss Wheeler, Mr. and Mrs. Wilson, Mr. Jackson, Mr. Hanfield, Mrs. and Miss Livingston, Miss A. Mullin, Mr. and Mrs. Thorne, and 601 in steerage.

OCT. 27.—*In Steamship Allemannia, from Hamburg.*—H. E. Moring, wife and child, L. Heise and wife, Carl Reinicke, John Bechtel and wife, Gustav Bechtel, Carr, Bechtel, Herm. Petersen and wife, Herm. Duhme, wife and child, August Krische and wife, Louise Bornefeldt, Theodor Petersen, Friedr. Von Schrader, Jr., Wilhelm Von Schrader, Elouse Von Schrader, Josephine Von Schrader, Aug. Douglas, Cathr. Clark, J. G. H. Westphal and wife, Herman F. Stern, wife and four children, Caroline Stern, E. Cohen, M. Haumeister, A. Bettman, Marie Ertant, Herm Hiepe, Julie Kittner, Carl Kaibel, wife and two children, Auguste Wilke and wife, Therese Meyerhofer, August Oehm and wife, Marie Neidig, Bertha Lewin and child, Emil Eschen, Laura Watrin, Alexander Goetsch, Heinr. Glasmacher, Fritz Peters, Charlotte Boberg, Fanny Zweigle, Jac. David Schiefer and wife, M. Brenemann, Christ. Kohncke, Robert Gamm, Andreas Leich and wife, Louis Rueping, Samson Hirsch, Fr. Meinrad Walz, Chs. Ehrhardt and wife, Peter Kahlke, Julius Niese, Jacob Krauss, Franz Kruger, wife and two children, Auguste Meergatz, Jean Ohle, F. Sebelin, Wilhelm Snyder, Emil Back and wife, August de Maulmont and wife, Friedrich Brandis, Henriette Hirschfeld, Otto Pfannenschmidt and wife.

In steamship Leo, from Savannah—H. F. Shaw, Albert Phifer, W. J. Clement, D. H. Aladin, F. Trooga, C. L. Harding, D. Mulcrona, S. Marks, S. Berger, Jas. Wilson, C. Randwitz, and 8 in steerage.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 6 26 | Sun sets.... 5 02 | Moon sets.... 6 10

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.. 8 12 | Gov. Island. 9 01 | Hell Gate... 10 23

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SUNDAY, Oct. 27.

Arrived.

Steamship Allemannia, (Ham.,) Weier, Hamburg Oct. 13, with mdse. and 634 passengers to Kunhardt & Co. Had strong westerly gales from Orkney Island to Cape Race; thence to New-York northerly winds. Oct. 24, lat. 45, lon. 54 16, passed an Inman steamer, bound E.; 20th, lat. 40 50, lon. 64 20, passed a Bremen steamer, bound E.; 27th, off Fire Island, passed ship Angelina, bound W.

Steamship Leo, Dearborn, Savannah Oct. 22, with mdse. and passengers to Murray, Ferris & Co. Had strong N. E. gales the entire passage. Oct. 26, off Absecom, spoke a brig showing a white flag, red border, with the letter H.

Steamship France, (Br.,) Grace, Liverpool Oct. 13, and Queenstown 14th, with mdse. and 661 passengers to National Steamship Co. Had strong westerly gales the entire passage.

Steamship Corsica, (Br.,) Le Messurier, Havana 21st inst., via Nassau 23d, with mdse. and 1 passenger to E. Cunard.

Steamship E. C. Knight, Dentz, Washington, D. C., with mdse. and passengers to Smith & Brown.

Steamship Saratoga, King, Richmond and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to N. L. McCready & Co.

Steamer Wamsutta, Fish, New-Bedford, with mdse. and passengers to Ferguson & Wood.

Steamer Albatross, Davis, Somerset, Me., having the bark Pinola in tow.

Steam gunboat Bonvert, (Fr.,) the Earl d'Ainesy de Monzepat, commanding, Bangor 2 ds. Came here to repair, and will go into dry dock at the Navy-yard. The B. arrived 26th.

U. S. steamer Coquette, Lovell, Boston.

Ship Wm. F. Storer, Bryant, Liverpool Sept. 20, with mdse. and 93 passengers to C. H. Marshall & Co.

Ship Cultivator, Russell, Liverpool Sept. 26, with mdse. and 51 passengers to Williams & Guion.

Bark Annie M. Palmer, Skalfield, Buenos Ayres Sept. 2, with hides to Yates & Porterfield.

Bark Pinola, (new,) Davis, Somerset, Me. Was towed to the City by the steamer Albatross.

Bark Oslo, (Norw.,) Pettersen, Rio Janeiro 50 ds., with coffee to Napier & Welsford.

Brig Alnia Jane, (Br.,) Allen, Halifax 10 ds., with fish to Brett, Son & Co.

Brig A. R. Dunlap, (Br.,) Dunlap, Old Harbor, Jam., 16 ds., with logwood, &c., and 1 passenger to A. H. Solomon.

Brig Sir Robert McClure, (Br.,) Griffith, Rio Janeiro 50 ds., with coffee to G. Moke.

Schr. Irving, Chamberlain, Virginia 3 ds., with potatoes to W. Duncan.

Schr. Hattie Low, Milliner, Virginia 4 ds., with potatoes and wood to T. J. Benton & Sons.

Schr. Caroline A. Farnsworth, (Br.,) Sawyer, Demerara 27 ds., with molasses to S. T. Smith & Co.

Schr. Pilot's Bride, Bretto, Antigua 23 ds., in ballast to L. E. Amsinck & Co.

Schr. F. G. Davis, Eldridge, San Blas 29 ds., with fruit to master.

Schr. Garibaldi, Sadler, Demerara 28 ds., with nuts to Green & Co.

Schr. Tigris, (Br.,) Blare, Para 20 ds., with rubber, &c., to H. J. De Wolf & Co.

Schr. Gentile, Henderson, Rockland, with lime.

Schr. Ruth Hotchkiss, ——, Rockland, with lime.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Oct. 27.—Arr. steamer McClellan, from Baltimore; bark John H. Pearson, from Trapani; brig Æolus, from Antwerp; schr. Princess of Wales, from Malaga.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Oct. 27.—Arr. steamship Moneka, from New-York. At Quarantine—Steamship Cortes, from New-Orleans for New-York; put in for coal. Off the Bar—Ship Mary Ogden, from New-York; bark Chattanooga, Liverpool.

Sld. steamship Alabama, for New-York.

FORTRESS MONROE, Oct. 27.—Arr. Br. ship Scito, from Baltimore for Japan.

Wind is N. E. and strong.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 27.—Arr. barks Osarowitz, from Patnos; Myrtle, Liverpool; Horace Scudder, brigs Nalrona and Normandy, and schr. Jane Brundage, from Ivegtut, Greenland; brigs Josie and Arcessian, from Boston.

Sld. steamship Roman, for Boston.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Oct. 27.—Arr. steamship Herman Livingston, from New-York; brig William Freeman, Boston; schrs. William B. Mann, Philadelphia; Albert Thomas, New-York.

Notice to Mariners.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE LIGHTHOUSE BOARD, WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 19, 1867.

ALTERNATING LIGHT ON WADEROBOD, SWEDEN.—Official information has been received at this office that from the 22d day of September, 1867, the light on Waderobod, Wader Islands, Bohus Bay, will be exhibited. The light is an alternating light, showing every minute a red and white flash of about nine seconds duration, with an interval of twenty-one seconds obscurity between each; it is elevated ... feet above the level of the sea, and in clear weather should be seen from a distance of 15 miles, except in the direction of northeast, when it will be hidden by Wadero Storo. The illuminating apparatus is by lenses of the second order. The lighthouse is iron, 32 feet high, and painted red, as also is the keeper's dwelling, which is situated in the valley to the northwest of it. The position of the lighthouse, as given, is in lat. 58 32½, lon. 11 2½ east of Greenwich.

ALTERATION IN HEG HOLM LIGHT, NORWAY.—Also that an alteration has been made since the 15th day of August, 1867, in the Heg Holm Light, Christiana Fiord, of which the following is a translation: It is made known herewith that the Heg Holm Light, for sailing into the harbor of Christiana, will from to-day exhibit a red light, instead of a white one, as heretofore. The reflection seaward is unchanged; in other respects the light will be visible within a range of 180 degrees; thus from inwards, instead of from seawards, as before.

W. B. SHUBRICK, Chairman.

Spoken, &c.

Concord—brig, from New-York for Tarragona, Oct. 1, lat. 37 40, lon. 18 35.

Lindsey—fishing schr., of Marblehead, with 550 quintals fish, Oct. 18, on the Banks.

BLINDNESS,

DEAFNESS,

DEAFNESS,

DEAFNESS,

Catarrh,

Catarrh,

Catarrh,

Sore Throat,

Sore Throat,

Sore Throat,

ASTHMA AND CONSUMPTION, CURED

WITH THE WONDERFUL APPARATUS,

DR. VON EISENBERG'S

Æsthetico-Neuralgicon.

Thousands have been already cured. Some, as they express themselves, have been actually saved from their graves, as they have been only wasting away. No other treatment had the slightest effect on them.

Dr. VON EISENBERG may be consulted at his residence, No. 251 5th-av., corner of 28th-st.

ENTIRE STORE FULL OF OVERCOATS. NO. 30 FOURTH-AV.

STARR & MARCUS,

NO. 22 JOHN-ST.,

Offer at Retail a very Extensive Stock of

RICH SILVERWARE,

Embracing entirely new and elegant designs, suitable for Wedding Presents. Also, Solid Silver Spoons, Forks and Knives, the quality of which is stamped and guaranteed by U. S. Mint Assay, at prices worthy the attention of the closest buyers.

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CLOTHING WAREHOUSE.

BOYS' CLOTHING,

MEN'S CLOTHING,

CLOTHING MADE TO ORDER.

NOS. 121, 123 AND 125 FULTON-ST.

A FORTUNE FOR SOMEBODY.

GRAND AWARD OF PREMIUMS.

SOUTHERN AID ROOMS, NO. 845 BROADWAY.

PRICE OF TICKETS....................$2

$300,000 WORTH OF PREMIUMS WILL BE DISTRIBUTED!!!

A MANSION IN 5TH-AV., VALUE $80,000!!!

$20,000 IN GREENBACKS!

A PARURE OF DIAMONDS WORTH $15,000!!!

VALUABLE PAINTINGS, SPLENDID WATCHES, CLOCKS, JEWELRY OF ALL KINDS, MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS FOR DISTRIBUTION!!!

PRINCIPAL OFFICE..........NO. 845 BROADWAY

H. HARTMAN, Banker, No. 3 Broad-st., and No. 220 Pennsylvania-av., Washington, D. C.

F. H. NORTON, Actuary.

EVERYBODY

Should go to the Great Grocery and Tea Warehouses of THOMAS R. AGNEW, Nos. 260 and 262 Greenwich-st., corner of Murray, New-York, and save 50 per cent. in buying their Winter supply of Teas, Coffees, Fish, Flour, and all kinds of family supplies. Call, save your money, and see for yourselves.

GO TO MACFARLAND'S BOOK-STORE, corner of 23d-st. and Broadway, and get a box of beautiful French Note Paper. Five quires for one dollar, stamped.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS.

KENTUCKY—EXTRA CLASS No. 609, Oct. 26, 1867.

25, 5, 6, 29, 46, 18, 49, 54, 23, 76, 13, 12, 58.

KENTUCKY—CLASS No. 610, Oct. 26, 1867.

30, 20, 15, 8, 70, 65, 25, 68, 16, 78, 38, 58, 48.

SHELBY COLLEGE—EXTRA CLASS, No. 533, Oct. 26, 1867.

27, 49, 19, 46, 31, 4, 58, 8, 30, 6, 38, 28, 60.

SHELBY COLLEGE—CLASS No. 534, Oct. 26, 1867.

50, 66, 12, 20, 47, 11, 75, 45, 22, 56, 19, 30, 63.

Prizes cashed in Royal Havana and the above lotteries. Circulars sent free. Information given.

JOSEPH BATES, No. 78 Broadway.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY OF CUBA.—Prizes paid in gold, information furnished, highest rates paid for doubloons, and all kinds of gold and silver. TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.

CIRCULARS AND INFORMATION FURnished in all legalized lotteries.

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